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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, showers then clearing...

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

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The Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, has announced he plans to vote against the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

Byrd Joins Opponents Of Jet Sale

Senator's Stance A Blow to Reagan

WASHINGTON — In a major setback for President Reagan, the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, has announced that he will vote against the proposed sale of AWACS surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

Spanish Rightist Party Wins a Local Election

By James M. Markham
MADRID — The rightist Popular Alliance has registered an important victory in elections for a regional parliament in northwestern Galicia, setting back both the government party of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and the opposition Socialists.

The center-right government party, which has easily dominated the region's politics for five years, won only 24 seats, while the Socialists, who had expected major advances, were stymied with 17.

Mr. Fraga, who is from Galicia and who had conducted an active campaign in the heavily agricultural region, immediately proclaimed the vote as a vindication of his thesis that Premier Calvo Sotelo should join him in forming "natural majority" of the right in Madrid.

"Galicia is essentially conservative," said Mr. Fraga after votes were counted early Wednesday, "and it is conservative because it is intelligent." Mr. Fraga noted that his party, a strong defender of centralism in Spain, had outpolled the Socialists in the major industrial centers, demonstrating that "the triumph of the left, which some believe a divine right, is not inevitable in these areas."

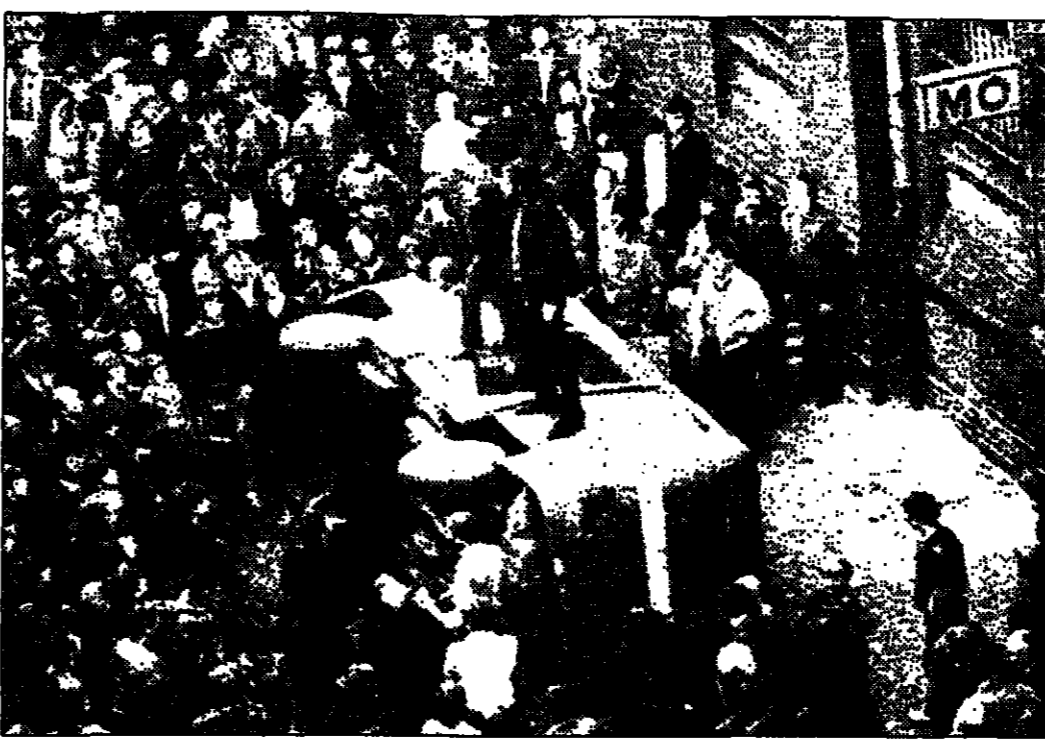
Although the outcome was humbling for Mr. Calvo Sotelo's badly divided party, the reversal for the Socialists was psychologically far more severe, since they had expected to make important gains against the Democratic Center. The Socialists, the second largest force in the parliament in Madrid, have lately been buoyed by Socialist victories in France and Greece, and by polls showing that they would be the most popular party in Spain if early general elections were called.

Tough Foreign Policy Highly Popular in U.S. Poll Shows Americans Believe Reagan Is Winning New Respect Abroad

By Barry Sussman
WASHINGTON — By lopsided numbers, Americans believe President Reagan's hard-line approach to foreign affairs is creating new respect for the United States overseas, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll. Three of every four Americans feel that way, according to the poll, even though a majority also feels Mr. Reagan's policies are creating anti-American feelings in many countries.

The Middle East in general, and not the Soviet Union, is the leading source of concern to the American people. For every person who cites the Soviet Union as this nation's biggest foreign affairs problem, two others cite the Middle East.
Americans overall have come to view Egypt almost exactly as they do Israel. Almost half the public thinks of both nations as trustworthy allies of the United States, 10 percent see Israel but not Egypt as trustworthy, 8 percent see Egypt but not Israel that way, and 13 percent see neither nation as a reliable ally.

States is not going to be pushed around, even if it means war.
On many foreign policy issues, the poll shows, a majority of citizens have a lack of knowledge. Asked which country, the United States or the Soviet Union, was a member of NATO, 51 percent say they do not know, 47 percent give the right answer, the United States, and 2 percent say the Soviet Union.



Solidarity union officials standing on an overturned van in front of a police station in Katowice appealed to crowds to disperse following police attempts to stop distribution of union literature.

New Police Move Against Union Provokes More Unrest in Poland

By Thomas W. Netter
The Associated Press
WARSAW — Police cordoned off streets in the southwestern Polish city of Wroclaw on Wednesday and tried to disperse a crowd of about 1,500 people who gathered after three Solidarity members were seized for broadcasting union information from a mobile van.

Workers angered over the firing of a Solidarity manager at a state farm staged a one-hour warning strike in Zielona Gora province and planned to begin a general strike throughout the province Thursday morning, officials said.

The strike could idle about 150,000 workers in 700 factories, despite government decisions to rehire the fired manager. Workers still want the officials responsible for firing him to be sacked.

Women textile workers in Zyrardow, 30 kilometers (19 miles) west of Warsaw, were said to be seeking talks with the government, but they reportedly had no reply from the new party leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, to a dramatic telegram plea for his help in setting the protest Tuesday.

The food situation has improved somewhat, a spokesman for the women said, "but we need guarantees that it will not deteriorate again as soon as we resume work. We are afraid that as soon as we resume work we will not even be able to buy a pound of bread."

At a construction equipment factory in Wroclaw near the Czechoslovak border in southwestern Poland, 930 workers out of 1,358 voted in a referendum on the government.

Solidarity officials in the city, where workers have been on strike alert for several days, said that from 80 percent to 90 percent voted "no confidence" in Gen. Jaruzelski and his government, favored dissolution of the parliament and wanted the leading role of the party struck from the constitution.

Walesia Delayed by Strike
PARIS (UPI) — Striking Air France company employees cleared the Orly airport runway Wednesday just long enough so that Mr. Walesia could depart for Warsaw after he was delayed for almost five hours.

Before he left, Mr. Walesia told reporters with a shrug that strikes like the one at Orly can happen anywhere. The strikers are demanding an across-the-board \$85 monthly bonus.

Katowice was quiet Wednesday after Tuesday's outbreak of rioting, thought to be the worst politically motivated clash between the union and authorities in the 14 months since the independent nation was formed during shipyard strikes in Gdansk.

NATO Ministers Cite Option of No New Missiles

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service
GLENEAGLES, Scotland — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization reaffirmed Wednesday its commitment to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in five European countries, but for the first time formally recognized as "a possible option" the scrapping of the plans in exchange for a reduction in deployed Soviet missiles aimed at Europe.

The language embracing this "zero-level" option was inserted into the final communiqué of a two-day meeting of NATO defense ministers here by several European defense ministers who, under pressure because of domestic protest movements, overrode the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of the United States.

Despite the mention of a possible agreement with the Soviet Union that could prevent deployment, the ministers unanimously reaffirmed their commitment to deploying the new missiles.

The communiqué said NATO's firmness in going ahead with its decision to modernize nuclear forces was an essential factor in getting the Russians to the negotiating table. The statement said NATO would continue to move ahead with the December, 1979, two-track decision on long-range theater nuclear force modernization and on arms control.

Peace Movements
Both the Netherlands and Belgium signed the final communiqué about the decision to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles beginning in December, 1983. Though the defense ministers of the two nations signed the document, their governments have not yet given approval to the plan.

Anti-nuclear weapons movements have shown increasing strength in Western Europe, and several of the NATO ministers reportedly argued during closed-door meetings that the Europeans needed a high-profile response to assuage this opposition.

Acting Defense Minister Hans Van Mierlo of the Netherlands and Defense Minister Hans Apel of West Germany are said to have taken the lead in pushing through the policy shift at a hotel here in the Scottish highlands.

Mr. Van Mierlo said in an interview Wednesday that getting the alliance to acknowledge the possibility of reducing theater nuclear weapons to the "zero level" was a breakthrough for European countries.

"I'm very happy it's in the communiqué because it is a political goal now set down formally by the alliance," Mr. Van Mierlo said. The Dutch defense minister described the goal as the "zero option," which he said was not defined in the communiqué so that arms control negotiators would have maximum latitude to reach an agreement on reducing theater nuclear weapons in Europe.

Some Europeans have defined the zero option as one that would require the Soviet Union to remove those SS-20 nuclear missiles targeted on NATO nations in exchange for the United States' foregoing its planned deployment of new nuclear Cruise and battlefield missiles in Europe.

A high U.S. defense official confirmed that the United States had opposed the "zero-level" language in the communiqué and doubted that President Reagan would accept anything less than the removal of all the SS-20s, and some other tactical nuclear weapons as well, in exchange for the United States' canceling its own deployment plan.

A U.S. official, who could not be identified under the ground rules of the briefing for reporters, predicted that the Russians would try to exploit the "zero option" opening provided in the NATO communiqué.

This is what the communiqué said in that regard: "Ministers fully supported the United States commitment to achieve equitable and verifiable agreements, within the SALT framework, on theater nuclear forces at the lowest attainable levels. On the basis of reciprocity the zero level remains a possible option under ideal circumstances. They called on the Soviet Union to live up to its pledge to spare no effort to reach an appropriate agreement."

Reagan Says Moscow Distorts Nuclear Issue

By Oswald Johnston
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan denounced as "outright deception" Wednesday the claim by some West Europeans and the Soviet Union that a nuclear war limited to Europe is part of U.S. strategic planning.

A presidential statement, issued aboard Air Force One during Mr. Reagan's flight to the North-South summit meeting in Canada, Mexico, accused the Russians of launching a propaganda drive on the nuclear theme.

But it also was designed to clarify a statement that Mr. Reagan made last week that "you could have the exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button."

Mr. Reagan's reply to an interviewer's question last Friday on the theoretical possibility of a Europe-only nuclear war was immediately seized on by opponents of the NATO plan under which new tactical nuclear missiles would be installed in Western Europe to counter a buildup of medium-range Soviet missiles.

Moscow quickly picked up the theme. On Tuesday, Tass issued a statement by President Leonid I. Brezhnev denying Mr. Reagan's claim that the Russians believe a nuclear war can be won and challenging Mr. Reagan to renounce "the very idea of nuclear attack as a criminal one."

The presidential statement Wednesday was drafted in part to counter Mr. Brezhnev's challenge and in part to calm European fears fanned by the publicity given Mr. Reagan's interview statement overseas.

"The suggestion that the United States could even consider fighting a nuclear war at Europe's expense is an outright deception," Mr. Reagan said. "American policy for deterring conflict in Europe has not changed for over 20 years."



Andreas Papanastasiou was sworn in Wednesday as Greece's premier by Greek Orthodox Archbishop Seraphim. Page 2.

INSIDE

Britain Aid in Sinai Force Indicated

Britain is ready to join France and Italy in adding troops to the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force called for under the Camp David accord, according to European diplomatic sources. Page 2.

Problems With Cairo Information

In Egypt, the U.S. has its largest diplomatic mission, yet performance has suffered from overdependence on official information from the Egyptian government and a shortage of counterintelligence. Insights, Page 6.

Mondale Accuses Reagan on NATO

In his first major foreign policy speech since leaving office, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale charged that the Reagan administration's approach to NATO had drained strength from the alliance. Page 3.

North Sea Gas Find Confirmed

North Sea drillings confirmed that Norway has a major gas field there. Meanwhile, tests showed oil reserves off Newfoundland are larger than thought. Page 9.

Britain Is Reported to Be Ready To Join Sinai Peacekeeping Force

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service LONDON — Responding to an urgent U.S. request, Britain is ready to join France in contributing troops to the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force called for under the Camp David accords, according to European diplomatic sources.

The British decision is contingent, the sources said, on agreement by the 10 members of the European Economic Community to a formula for tying participation in the Sinai force to progress toward a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement, including solution of the problem of Palestinian self-determination.

The favored approach appears to be the Common Market's endorsement, without formal endorsement, of some form of the peace plan suggested earlier this year by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, according to several European diplomats. The sources said they expected a statement from the EEC countries within the next few days linking the plan with formal agreement by Britain, France and Italy to participate in the Sinai force.

Right Wins Vote in Galicia

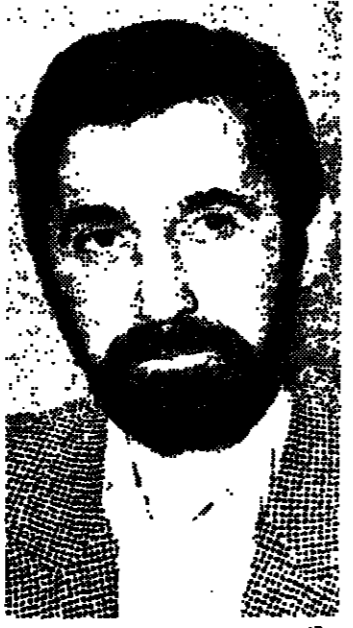
(Continued from Page 1) Fraga's blandishments, fearing that an overt move to the right would cede terrain to the Socialists. One immediate test will be the formation of the new regional government in Galicia, which like Catalonia and the Basque provinces will have limited home rule.

been upset by the specter of separatist movements taking root across Spain and endangering national unity. Such fears contributed largely to military unrest and to the attempted coup Feb. 23. About 45 percent of an electorate of 2.1 million participated in the Galicia election. Although low by Spanish standards, the turnout was a respectable one for the region, which has become legendary for its high rates of abstention.

Purge of Iran Guards Is Asked by Khomeini

ANKARA — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has said that Iran's Revolutionary Guards must be reformed and warned Iranians not to try to separate Islam from the clergy ruling the country. In a speech broadcast by Tehran radio Tuesday, Ayatollah Khomeini said the Revolutionary Guard corps is "beneficial to Islam and the Islamic revolution." But the corps "must remove its defects," he said, adding: "Among you are some young men who must be reformed so that the image of the corps is not sullied."

"subservience to U.S. imperialism," the statement said. Amnesty should denounce "massacres committed by Israel, expose the 'barbarous conditions' in Israeli prisons and condemn interference in the affairs of other countries, particularly Egypt, El Salvador and Saudi Arabia." In an Oct. 12 report, Amnesty said Ayatollah Khomeini's regime had executed 3,350 persons since the revolution, more than 1,800 of them after Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was removed as president in June.

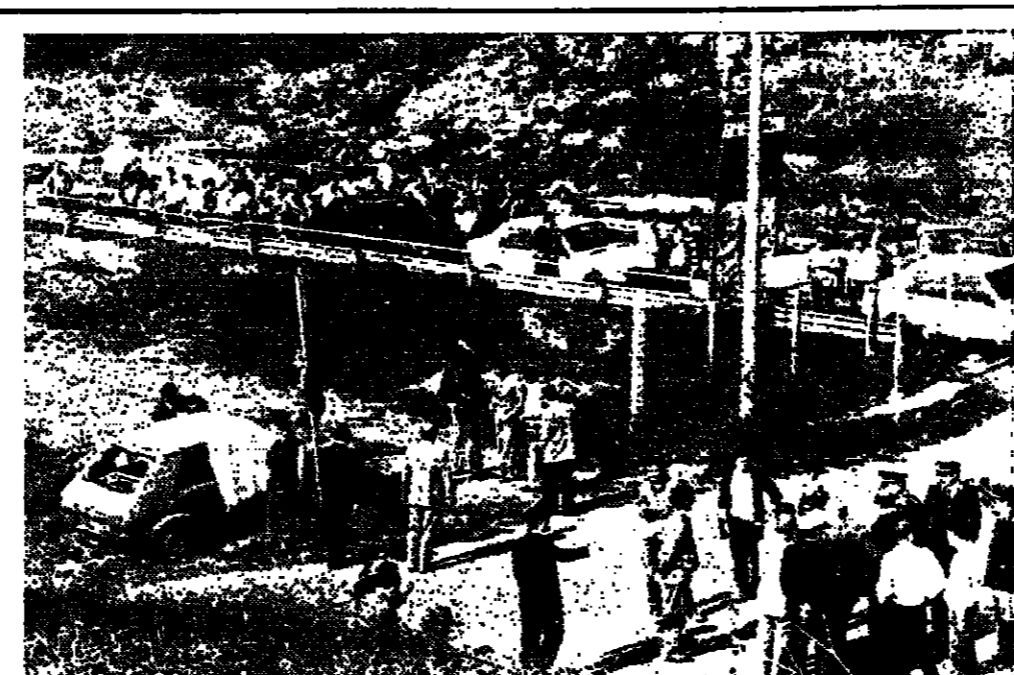


Dr. Ali-Akbar Velayati, who was nominated on Monday to be the new Iranian premier.

Mauritania Used as Sanctuary, Hassan Says

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco said Wednesday that Polisario guerrillas used Mauritania territory as a base to attack Moroccan forces, the Moroccan news agency, MAP reported. Meanwhile, Gen. Ahmed Dimi, the commander of Moroccan armed forces in the Western Sahara, told reporters that Moroccan planes had attacked guerrillas who fled to Mauritania after a battle last week. This is the first time Morocco has reported attacking the guerrillas across the frontier.

sanctuary by the guerrillas, according to the text of a message to Mauritania. President Mohammed Khouna Ould Kaydalla issued by the agency. King Hassan gave detailed itineraries, which he said were used "regularly and constantly" by the guerrillas, who are fighting for the independence of Western Sahara, to get to and from Guelta Zemmur across Mauritania territory, MAP said. Guelta Zemmur, near the Moroccan border with Mauritania, was the scene last week of probably the biggest battle in the conflict over the Western Sahara, with 3,000 troops involved on each side.



ROADSIDE TERROR — Italian police inspect a car near the village of Acilia, a few miles south of Rome, where the body of Capt. Franco Straulin of Rome's anti-terrorism squad and that of his chauffeur were found on Wednesday. The car was riddled with pistol and sub-machine-gun bullets. Shortly after the bodies were found, an unidentified man telephoned Rome newspapers to claim the killing for the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, a rightist group believed to be responsible for the 1980 bomb attack in Bologna in which 85 persons died.

Papandreou Sworn In as Greek Premier; He Takes Over Defense Post in Cabinet

ATHENS — Premier Andreas Papandreou and his government was sworn in Wednesday, installing Greece's first Socialist regime. Mr. Papandreou immediately convened the Cabinet and told his ministers the Greek people expected "personal morality and sincerity" and that "however bitter the truth might sometimes be," his government would be honest with the public. Earlier Wednesday, he announced the composition of his Cabinet, saying he would take the post of defense minister himself.

democratic governments have been conservative except a center-left coalition led by Mr. Papandreou's father, George, in 1964-65. The new foreign minister will be Ioannis Haralambopoulos, 62, an engineer and retired army officer who has been a parliamentarian from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement since it was founded in 1974. Apostolos Lazaris, 60, will be minister of economic coordination. An economics professor, he has been described as Mr. Papandreou's top planner. Mr. Papandreou had been expected to take over the defense post, considered sensitive since the 1967 coup that brought an army dictatorship. The junta returned Greece to democracy in 1974 in the face of growing restiveness, inflation and a Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2 Antwerp Blast Victims Critical

ANTWERP, Belgium — Authorities said Wednesday that two victims of the car-bomb explosion that destroyed part of Antwerp's diamond district were on the critical list and that 48 victims remained hospitalized, 10 of whom were in serious condition. Two women were killed Tuesday when a delivery truck exploded in the Hoveniersstraat district near a Jewish synagogue. Eight buildings in the area were declared unsafe because of extensive damage and declared inaccessible pending further examination.

France Bans Spanish Cooking Oil

PARIS — France has banned Spanish food exports containing cooking oil for three months unless proof is given that the products do not contain toxic products, a Consumer Affairs Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. Spanish food products containing rapped oil treated for industrial use are said to have killed 161 persons in Spain and made about 16,000 ill. The French ban, which started Monday, covers all Spanish edible oil, or products treated with such oil, except pure olive oil. It may be lifted if Spanish food experts convince the French ministry that the products represent no danger, the spokesman said.

Zhao Reported Cool to Soviet Talks

PEKING — Premier Zhao Ziyang of China has not rejected out of hand a Russian proposal for talks on their long-standing border dispute, but he is convinced negotiations will get nowhere, diplomatic sources said Wednesday. Mr. Zhao, who now is in Mexico for talks on world development, was said to have given his assessment of Moscow's initiative during talks in Peking Monday with Premier Anker Jorgensen of Denmark. According to the sources, Mr. Zhao said China was considering the Russian proposal made Sept. 25. But he made clear that even if talks resumed, they would lead to nothing, the sources said. The main obstacle was said to be the Russian intervention in Afghanistan and other policies that the Chinese call "hegemonic."

Underground Fugitive Seized in U.S.

NYACK, N.Y. — Weather Underground fugitive Kathy Boudin was among four persons arrested Tuesday in a \$1.6-million armored-car robbery in which two police officers and a Brinks guard were killed, officials said Wednesday. Miss Boudin, 38, had been sought for more than 10 years after a bomb explosion that destroyed a Greenwich Village townhouse and killed three persons. The Weather Underground was a radical group that claimed responsibility for a wide variety of acts of political sabotage in the United States in the early 1970s. Police, meanwhile, used helicopters and roadblocks Wednesday in their search for four of the eight bandits who took part in the armored-car holdup. The four broke through dragnets.

U.S. A-Experts Meet South Africans

JOHANNESBURG — Nuclear experts from the United States met South African officials Wednesday amid reports that their discussions could end a dispute over the supply of enriched uranium to South Africa. The United States has not allowed enriched uranium required for nuclear power stations to be exported to South Africa since 1976 because the Pretoria government has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy confirmed that the U.S. delegation was discussing nuclear enrichment safeguards and said the meetings were part of a continuing process of talks on the subject with several countries. But he would not comment on speculation in South African newspapers that the talks might lead to a new supply arrangement.

Ulster Homes Searched in Abduction

BELFAST — The police Wednesday raided homes near the border with the Irish Republic and arrested an undisclosed number of persons for questioning about Friday's kidnapping of an Irish chain-store millionaire. Ben Dunne Jr., 32, was abducted from his car as he drove across the border into Northern Ireland to open a new supermarket. Police on both sides of the border have blocked three attempts by Mr. Dunne's family to hand over a ransom of \$500,000 (about \$900,000) to his kidnapers, who are believed to belong to a splinter group of the IRA. Meanwhile, a gunman posing as a postman walked into Belfast Zoo Wednesday and killed a worker who served as a part-time soldier, the police said. The victim was killed by a single shot fired through the door of his home on the zoo grounds. He was a part-time member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a mainly Protestant force that backs up the police and army in Northern Ireland.

Ecevit Is Summoned Over Criticism

ANKARA — Ankara's military prosecutor summoned former Premier Bulent Ecevit to his office Wednesday to answer questions about his sharp attack Tuesday on the military ruler, Gen. Kenan Evren. Mr. Ecevit, Turkey's leading leftist politician, entered Mamak prison, where the prosecutor's office is located, government sources said. Under martial law in force in Turkey since the military coup last September, Mr. Ecevit can be arrested for defying a ban on political activity. There was no immediate indication of the military's intentions.

Experts Meet for Palestinian Talks

TEL AVIV — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. technical experts met Wednesday for a nine-day round of Palestinian autonomy talks, the first since the assassination of Sadat. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, at a meeting of parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, expressed optimism that the talks would conclude successfully, but he did not set a deadline, the Israeli radio reported. The Palestinians so far have rejected any participation in the talks. The radio also said Mr. Begin rejected what sources in Jerusalem called a U.S. proposal for the Palestinian mayors of the West Bank to decide on the candidates for a self-governing council.

Pope Plans to Visit Britain in May

LONDON — Pope John Paul II still plans to visit Britain for six days next year despite his protracted recovery from an assassination attempt, two British cardinals have announced in a statement to be released Thursday. Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, and Cardinal Gordon Gray of St. Andrews and Edinburgh said that the pontiff told them Saturday that he was making plans for the British tour, the first by a reigning pope since the 16th century. The cardinals, who met with the pope at his summer residence, said that he would be in Britain at the end of May. The pope was wounded by a gunman at the Vatican last May 13.

Amnesty Marks Somalia Celebration

MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Mohammed Siad Barre celebrated the 12th anniversary of his military government Wednesday with an amnesty for more than 5,000 prisoners and a speech sharply criticizing the Soviet Union and Libya. Mr. Siad Barre, who switched Somalia's allegiance from the Russians to the West in 1977, accused Moscow of "perpetrating a state of war" in the disputed Ogaden region without making a single overture to promote peace between Somalia and Ethiopia. Libya, he said, has been hatching "conspiracies" in the Horn of Africa. Amnesty was granted to 5,009 prisoners, most of whom were accused of criminal offenses and economic crimes such as black-marketing. The president appeared under tight security at a three-hour parade that focused more on civilian and cultural accomplishments than military hardware.

India's Central Government Takes Control of Marxist-Led Legislature

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service NEW DELHI — In a move underscored by the friction between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and India's Marxist parties, the central government Wednesday suspended and superseded the legislature in the state of Kerala, which had been dominated by Communists. Under the Indian constitution, such a dismissal of state governments, known as president's rule, is permitted when the prime minister advises the president that a local political crisis has become so chaotic that the normal operation of government is paralyzed.

India's central government has taken control of the ministries of the federal government. Soon after her return to power, Mrs. Gandhi used the same mechanism to turn out state governments in seven states that had been led by loyalists of the Janata coalition that she defeated in national parliamentary elections in January, 1980. Subsequently, elections were ordered in these states, and in each case Mrs. Gandhi's supporters won clear majorities. Mrs. Gandhi is out of the country for the Mexican economic summit, but she has been kept aware of the recent defections that robbed the Marxist coalition of its majority. On Wednesday afternoon, after a meeting of her Cabinet, President Sanjiva Reddy signed the proclamation that effectively turned over the administration of Kerala to the ministries of the federal government.

Chad Rebels in Sudan May Face Libyan Raid

Radio Tripoli, monitored in Beirut, said Mr. Obeidi called in European ambassadors in Tripoli to inform them about "Sudanese intentions to carry out terrorist operations in Libya." The war of words between Libya and Sudan has escalated in recent days, with both sides declaring their readiness to carry out "pre-emptive" strikes against each other. "Libya has no plan against Sudan or against any other neighboring state, and is against any foreign intervention in these countries," JANA quoted Mr. Obeidi as saying.

Chad rebels in Sudan may face a Libyan raid, according to a report from Tripoli. Radio Tripoli, monitored in Beirut, said Mr. Obeidi called in European ambassadors in Tripoli to inform them about "Sudanese intentions to carry out terrorist operations in Libya." The war of words between Libya and Sudan has escalated in recent days, with both sides declaring their readiness to carry out "pre-emptive" strikes against each other. "Libya has no plan against Sudan or against any other neighboring state, and is against any foreign intervention in these countries," JANA quoted Mr. Obeidi as saying.

New Terminal to Open At De Gaulle Airport

PARIS — Air France operations at Charles de Gaulle Airport outside Paris will start moving Nov. 1 to a separate new terminal building, Roissy-2. The terminal will first handle flights to Britain, the Netherlands and Austria, and from March 1, services to Israel, West Germany and Scandinavia, and some Air France and Air Inter domestic flights. Other medium and long-haul flights will start using the terminal April 1. Most other companies will remain in the current terminal, Roissy-1.

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Reagan, Other Leaders Arrive at Beach Resort For North-South Talks

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the improbable setting of a luxurious Mexican beach resort, an unlikely assemblage of world leaders began gathering Wednesday for a brief attempt to ease old suspicions and seek new methods of international communication.

Among those arriving for the 22-nation Cancun summit on international cooperation and development was President Reagan, who said last week he knows he is walking into "a hostile atmosphere" where some want to take from the rich nations and give to the poor.

However, the possibility of a major confrontation diminished after it was decided at a preparatory meeting that the summit will have no formal agenda and produce no final communiqué.

Although Mr. Reagan prepared for Cancun by delivering a speech last week telling the nations of the developing world that private investment and free trade are their best routes to greater wealth, the Cancun participants appear to have no desire to spend the two days of formal meetings attempting to isolate the United States.



President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, left, and President José López Portillo of Mexico returning applause to a crowd that greeted them after the Nigerian arrived for the Cancun summit.

Low Expectations

As described by Mr. Haig and other U.S. officials, expectations for results are very low and very vague.

Many of the poor nations want to see the summit make a commitment to "global negotiations," which means that talks on problems of development would be conducted on the one-nation, one-vote principle, giving the poor a majority. The United States and other industrialized nations fessed this at a summit meeting in Ottawa last July. Mr. Haig and Mr. Reagan said on Tuesday that the United States would follow the Ottawa position on global negotiations.

Others want to see Cancun give birth to son-of-Cancun, establishing a series of such multilateral summits. Mr. Haig said Tuesday, "I don't anticipate there will be great enthusiasm for another Cancun."

He indicated the fruits of Cancun might be smaller, lower-level meetings on specific issues such as food, trade or energy. Mr. Haig's

statement appeared to be a step forward by the United States toward the kind of results sought by the poor.

Four leaders — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Brazilian President João Baptista Figueiredo, West German Chancellor Hel-

Mondale Criticizes U.S. Approach to NATO

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale has criticized the Reagan administration for its approach to NATO, charging that the administration had sapped both the economic strength and the commitment to principle of the alliance with a "go-it-alone policy."

In his first major foreign policy speech since the Carter administration was voted out of office last November, Mr. Mondale dwelled Tuesday on arms control, saying that the Reagan administration had divided the United States from its European allies by showing little interest in negotiating with the Soviet Union.

"This administration has put us in the astounding position of appearing that it is we, and not the Soviet Union, which is unwilling to talk," he said in an address to the Foreign Policy Association in New York.

Mr. Mondale charged that the administration's support of high interest rates damaged the economies of European countries and had made it harder for them to fulfill their pledges to increase military expenditures.

'Arsenal of Principles'

Moreover, the former vice president contended that by playing down the importance of arms control and nuclear nonproliferation, ignoring underdeveloped countries, backing off from human rights stands and befriending South Africa, the Reagan administration jeopardized future support of the alliance by alienating the young, especially in Europe.

"When we do these things," he said, "we surrender the most powerful weapon of the West, the arsenal of principles."

Mr. Mondale said that with the alliance facing exceptionally complicated problems, President Reagan was not meeting the test of leadership.

"We have sown doubt and confusion about our ability to act as a full partner with Europe," he said. "Our allies cannot help us, unless we take them into our confidence and create trust in our leadership."

The former vice president acknowledged, in a briefing with reporters Tuesday in Washington, that for this speech he was not choosing a topic of obvious widespread interest, "a subject at every breakfast table in America."

Festering Problem

"Whatever its current political currency," he said then, "I believe this is a festering problem of high priority. This speech is not a tactic. This is something I believe deeply."

But his disavowal of political motive aside, he was introduced to the Foreign Policy Association by Edmund S. Muskie, the former secretary of state, as an American leader of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. "The association is a non-partisan organization that holds meetings at which U.S. and foreign government officials discuss international topics."

Mr. Mondale did not put all the blame for problems in the alliance on the United States. He said that some European nations had fallen behind on their commitment to increase military spending, and said "the United States must continue to press our allies to live up to that commitment." But he also noted that high U.S. interest rates produced high interest rates and high unemployment in Europe, making it harder for those promises to be kept.

"Our failed economic policies are biting our industrial state partners," he concluded.

The former vice president, who has spent about three weeks in Europe this year, said that lack of coordination and consideration had weakened NATO in the face of a Soviet arms buildup and increasingly complex economic problems. "We have let slip the reins of alliance leadership," he said.

Advisory Unit Set in U.S. on Intelligence

Officials Assert Panel Will Play Major Role

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced it is reconstituting the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in an effort to improve "the quality and effectiveness of intelligence available to the United States."

In an announcement Tuesday, the White House also made three appointments to the Intelligence Oversight Board, a special panel designed to ensure the "legality and propriety" of intelligence activities.

The announcements were made by Richard V. Allen, the president's national security adviser. He called the two panels "key elements in the president's program to revitalize and strengthen American intelligence capabilities, to meet the increased dangers that we face, but at the same time ensuring that constitutional rights of all Americans are fully protected."

Mr. Allen said that Anne Armstrong, a Republican and former ambassador to Britain, would serve as chairman and that Leo Cherne, a Democrat who was chairman of the panel under President Gerald R. Ford, would serve as vice chairman of the advisory panel.

Mr. Allen said W. Glenn Campbell, director of Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, would be chairman of the oversight panel.

The advisory board has had a long and controversial history. Its bureaucratic ancestor was created by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1950s when the Suez invasion and the Hungarian and Polish uprisings raised questions about the adequacy of the intelligence-gathering system.

In 1975, President Ford created a committee, the Intelligence Oversight Board, in response to abuses by the intelligence agencies disclosed after the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.

In May, 1977, President Jimmy Carter abolished the advisory panel but retained the oversight board. Former panel members said Mr. Carter abolished the advisory panel after he was told that it had little direct effect on intelligence operations or policy but that it had recommended procedures that eventually caused tension within the intelligence community.

Mrs. Armstrong said in an interview Tuesday that the advisory board had "a splendid track record." She said it had successfully pressed intelligence agencies to place greater emphasis on overhead reconnaissance, economic intelligence and competition in analysis.

Mrs. Armstrong said that both she and President Reagan believed in "competition" in analysis and that fostering it would probably be one of her key goals.

Direct Access

According to the executive order recreating the panel, the advisory board will report directly to the president. It will have authority to "continually review the performance of all agencies" involved in intelligence collection, analysis and execution. It will have a full-time staff and consultants to conduct special inquiries.

In addition to direct access to the president, Mr. Allen said, the advisory board will report "more frequently" through Edwin Meese III, counselor to Mr. Reagan, about recommendations for improving intelligence activities.

Mr. Allen was more vague about the oversight panel, and his office declined to respond to questions about the watchdog board's specific mandate and operations. Under the Carter administration, the three-member panel had authority to initiate investigations of alleged or potential abuses by intelligence agencies.

However, a proposed executive order governing intelligence activities, being reviewed by the administration, would limit the oversight board to conducting investigations of potential abuses.

The panel is composed of some longtime friends of Mr. Reagan's, such as Alfred S. Bloomingdale, chairman of the board of directors of Diners' Club, and Clare Boothe Luce, who served on the panel from 1973 to 1977.

An appointment that has caused debate is that of H. Ross Perot, chairman of the board of Electronic Data Systems Corp. in Dallas, who said last year that his company had launched a private, unsuccessful effort to free the American hostages held in Iran.



REPLACEMENT — U.S. Rear Adm. James Nance will succeed Army Maj. Gen. Robert L. Schweitzer on the National Security Council staff. Gen. Schweitzer was fired Tuesday after a speech in which he said the Russians "are going to strike."

Democrats Ask for TV Time To Answer Republican Ads

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party, worried about the impact of millions of dollars in Republican national advertising, called on the television industry either to stop running the advertisements or to give the Democrats time to make an opposing case.

The Democratic National Committee and the party's House and Senate campaign committees threatened to complain to the Federal Communications Commission under its fairness doctrine, which requires broadcasters dealing with controversial issues to present contrasting viewpoints.

The Democrats, aware that unpaid answers to other television commercials have been ordered by the communications commission, were, in effect, asking the networks or the commission to give them time they cannot afford to pay for to answer the well-financed Republicans, party officials said.

The complaints and threats were made in letters sent Tuesday to

Republican Legislators Differ on U.S. Budget

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House Republican leaders have balked at increasing taxes to hold down a growing deficit for fiscal 1982, jeopardizing an informal agreement on the budget between the White House and Senate Republican leaders.

At an hour-long closed-door meeting Tuesday of House and Senate Republican leaders, differences also were expressed on other aspects of the budget package, including the size of the spending cuts, whether to cut benefit programs and how much to cut military spending.

Budget Director David A. Stockman, when told by reporters of projections for a 1982 deficit that could reach \$80 billion, said: "That is a worst-case scenario."

The deficit is now projected by the administration at \$43 billion, and the administration's proposed budget cuts and new taxes are intended to keep the deficit from climbing higher.

White House officials and the Senate Republican leader, Howard

H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, informally agreed Sunday to a package of \$5 billion to \$6 billion in spending cuts, and \$7 billion to \$8 billion in new taxes. There has been no agreement on details, however, and the disagreement between House and Senate Republicans suggested that further modifications were in store before a concerted strategy is agreed upon by the White House and congressional Republicans.

Congressional Republicans exhibited a disarray similar to that shown by the congressional Democratic caucus earlier this year.

"It was a spirited discussion," the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said of the session.

House Republicans voiced objections to new taxes at the same time that administration officials indicated that they were considering broadening their tax proposal.

Lawrence A. Kudlow, the Office of Management and Budget's assistant director for economic policy, told the Senate Budget Com-

Top Senate Democrat Against AWACS Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

make commitments to the Senate as firm as those asked in a sense-of-the-Senate resolution offered by Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, or in a letter from Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington and Sen. Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin, both Republicans.

The draft letter also seemed to make more conservative claims for the nature of limitations which the Saudi government has accepted than claims contained in some of the administration's testimony on the subject.

'Practical Consequences'

For instance, after outlining what are called "formal arrangements and understandings" related to the sharing of data, to security arrangements for the military technology and for flying the AWACS only within "the physical borders" of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Reagan's letter speaks of what he calls the "practical consequences" and "im-

plications" of such agreements on the controversial issue of joint U.S.-Saudi crews for the radar surveillance planes.

The letter said "it will be 1990 at the earliest before the eight Saudi crews needed to operate all five AWACS aircraft will be trained, and replacement training of individual Saudi crew members will require U.S. Air Force Technical Assistance Field Teams during the 1990s."

The letter also said U.S. officials "expect" the Saudis to follow operational practices that U.S. officers will offer in training, including a doctrine that calls for AWACS to remain 100 to 150 nautical miles away from a potentially hostile border.

Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the assistant Democratic leader, commented that there did not appear to be "agreements" on U.S. crews or on keeping the planes well away from Israeli borders. "It's murky and based on expectations," Sen. Cranston said, adding, "I don't think it will change any votes up here."

Changing, or firming up, votes, however, is the function of the letter. The idea of composing and sending it to the Senate grew out of dissatisfaction about the status of understandings and agreements that had been reached with the Saudis.

Manila Relaxing Ban on Protests

MANILA — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told students Wednesday they were free to hold peaceful demonstrations but warned them to stay away from President Ferdinand E. Marcos' palace.

Mr. Enrile ordered an easing of military restrictions on demonstrations during a two-hour meeting in his office with 12 student leaders who had led recent street protests calling for the overthrow of "the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

Moon Leaves to Face U.S. Tax Trial

United Press International

SEOUL — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, leader of the controversial Unification Church, slipped out of Seoul unnoticed Wednesday and flew to the United States to face tax-evasion charges.

Mr. Moon had reserved a seat on a Korean Airlines flight but switched at the last minute to a Japan Airlines flight to avoid reporters.

He is scheduled for arraignment

before U.S. District Court Judge Charles Stewart Thursday in New York on charges of failing to report taxes on income of \$162,000 from 1973 to 1975. Takeru Kamrya, one of Mr. Moon's chief aides, is also to be arraigned on charges of helping him to prepare false tax returns in 1974 and 1975 and for lying to a grand jury.

If convicted, each man faces a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

California Couple Loses an Appeal On Custody of Son

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The state Court of Appeal has ruled that a 15-year-old mentally retarded boy could remain with his "psychological parents" over the objections of his natural parents.

The court also refused to block diagnostic tests that could lead to life-saving heart surgery for the boy, Phillip Becker.

The court's unanimous decision Tuesday came in a custody dispute between the boy's parents, Warren and Patricia Becker of Los Altos, Calif., and a couple that befriended him, Herbert and Patsy Heath of San Jose, Calif.

Phillip Becker was born with Down's Syndrome, or mongolism, and has suffered from a serious heart defect since birth.

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Appointments

Letter From Broadway

Sondheim Is a Sign of Life In Land of the Living Dead

By Sheridan Morley
NEW YORK — Insofar as it is possible to take a waxwork display by storm, the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Nicholas Nickleby" has stormed Broadway...

Tie Business Has All Kinds of Knots

By Jeffrey Robinson
MONTE CARLO — It was a one-day convention, in this land of conventions, sponsored by the Federation Internationale des Industries de la Cravate (FIIIC)...

Controversial Bill on Citizenship Is Set for Final Debate in Britain

The Associated Press
LONDON — A controversial new British nationality bill has passed its last legislative stage in the House of Lords and is headed for final debate in the House of Commons...

Prospects of By-Election Victory Raise Alliance's Hopes in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.
CROYDON, England — Day and night, the shabby little storefront on Brickstock Road in this suburb south of London is jammed with excited, laughing, energetic people...

Alliance Has Edge In Opinion Survey
LONDON — Britain's new centrist political alliance is favored in a poll released Wednesday by a mid-term parliamentary election...

Saint Laurent Goes Black and 'Classic, Very Classic'

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS — The question in everybody's mind before Yves Saint Laurent's show on Wednesday was: "Is Paris sinking?"...



Saint Laurent's ultra-mini (left), updated black-and-white look.

Mary Coyle Chase Dies in U.S. at 74; Wrote Prize-Winning Play 'Harvey'

From Agency Dispatches
DENVER — Mary Coyle Chase, 74, a playwright who won a Pulitzer Prize for "Harvey," a play that revolved around an imaginary 6-foot rabbit, died Tuesday after a brief illness...

'Pasta War' Erupts Between U.S. and Italy; EEC Is Accused of Illegal Export Subsidies

By Thomas W. Lippman
WASHINGTON — Forget the spaghetti western. A real international pasta war is boiling over. The National Pasta Association has filed a formal complaint with the U.S. government...

Architects Uncarth Tamerlane's Palace

MOSCOW — Architects have unearthed the country palace of Tamerlane, the conqueror of large areas of western Asia in the 14th and 15th centuries. Tass news agency said the palace was discovered in Soviet Uzbekistan near the city of Samarkand...

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In Cairo, Americans Approach Diplomacy On the Grand Scale

By Loren Jenkins

CAIRO — Almost two weeks after the assassination of Sadat, the U.S. Embassy cannot say with certainty how many others were killed and wounded in the bloody attack. Following the Oct. 6 assault, a political officer was assigned to what seemed a routine task of compiling the casualty list for transmission to Washington.

When he encountered difficulties, extra officers were added to track down the information. But repeated contacts with the Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, office of the president and the Interior Ministry have produced a count of eight dead and 24 wounded, that a security official considers tentative at best. A count by resident journalists puts the toll at nine dead and 32 wounded.

The troubles of the embassy officials illustrate the more general problems that U.S. diplomats in Cairo encounter daily, trying to keep abreast of important and complex internal developments in a nation where Washington has invested so much money and hope.

In this, the largest U.S. diplomatic mission in the world, performance has suffered from overdependence on official information from the Egyptian government, shortage of other sources able to provide a countervailing and unfamiliarity with the intricacies of Egypt among a vast majority of the huge embassy staff, which consists, for the most part, of recent arrivals. Only a tiny minority of the Americans speak Arabic, the country's predominant language.

"I haven't been here long enough to develop the sort of contacts I need to really do the job," said a key embassy department head who, like most of his senior colleagues, arrived in Cairo this summer. "We have a lot to do."

That became obvious with the embassy's surprise that Sadat had been killed by a commando group led by a lieutenant from the army — which they had been assured was cleared of any potential subversive Islamic extremists. It was underlined by the fact that the embassy took six hours to determine that Sadat had indeed been killed, and by the problems that have dogged efforts to compile the exact casualty list.

Edgy at Comparison

Discussion of such lapses has made the diplomats edgy about any comparison of their performance with that in the U.S. Embassy in Iran during the waning days of the rule of the late shah — also made a pillar of Washington's policy in the region until his overthrow in 1979 by Moslem fundamentalists.

To compare Ambassador Alfred L. Atherton Jr.'s embassy in Cairo today with William H. Sullivan's in Tehran is, in the words of one U.S. diplomat here, a "flawed analogy" resulting from public obsession with the experience in Iran.

Certainly there are differences. In Iran, U.S. diplomats — and the CIA — were prohibited by an unwritten accord with the shah to contact members of the Iranian opposition; in Cairo, under Sadat, embassy personnel maintained contacts with the official opposition.

In Iran, U.S. diplomats failed to perceive the ultimate force of the Islamic fundamentalist movement that toppled the shah until it was too late. In Cairo, embassy political officers regularly have monitored Islamic fundamentalist demonstrations and tried to assess the strengths and leadership of the burgeoning Islamic movement in Egypt.

The one area where comparison with Iran seems unavoidable, however, is the extent to which, given the autocratic nature of both the shah's and Sadat's governments, the U.S. ambassadors in Tehran and Cairo relied on the perceptions of the rulers.

Most important information in Cairo, as in Tehran under the shah, was passed directly to the U.S. ambassador by the ruler — or here, by his deputy, Hosni Mubarak, then vice president and now president.

In Egypt's system, power and policy decisions were so strictly the monopoly of the ruler that even key ministers were kept in the dark about policies until they were ready to be sprung on the public.

Distracted

Yet Sadat was impeded from knowing all the important currents. Those below often feared to tell him. At the same time he was distracted by his concentration on international affairs — particularly negotiations with Israel under the Camp David accords.

If the U.S. officials continued to believe in Sadat's personal popularity in Egypt, this reflected in part Mr. Atherton's acceptance of Sadat's own confidence on that point. If the U.S. Embassy was also surprised by Sadat's assassination, it was in large part because Sadat had led Mr. Atherton and others to believe the fundamentalist extremists were neutralized by a crackdown in September. About 1,500 civilians and several hundred members of the military were rounded up, most of them accused of being Moslem extremists, as were Sadat's assassins.

Information-gathering at any level other than at the top presented U.S. diplomats with another problem. Mid-level Egyptian officials are often badly informed or reluctant to take any initiative.

"The people we deal with at a working level are often not very knowledgeable," said one diplomat. "When they are, they often only want to deal at an ambassadorial level, which, if you aren't the ambassador, makes things difficult."

Such problems have been compounded by turnover of key personnel. Some U.S. officials, who blame the problem on poor planning by the State Department personnel office, said that 80 percent of senior diplomats in the embassy were transferred over the summer; only Mr. Atherton and his chief for the Agency for International Development had survived the rash of replacements.

New Officers

In recent months the embassy has had a new deputy chief, head of the political section, economic chief, commercial counselor, International Communication Agency director, chief of the military cooperation mission and agricultural counselor.

The turnover in the economic section, and in the smaller commercial section, has been 100 percent this year, diplomats said. Not only has there been a flood of new personnel in key jobs, but many of them also are not Middle East specialists. Officials insist

that knowledge of the Arabic language is not that important for most jobs and that Arabists have been assigned where needed. But there are only 15 fluent Arabic speakers among the U.S. mission's 872 U.S. citizens. The embassy also has 500 local employees.

The problems caused by such a turnover of staff are compounded by the very size of it. Many useful members must devote their efforts to maintaining the bureaucracy. In 1973, when Ambassador Hermann F. Elits arrived in Cairo to reopen the embassy after the rupture of relations in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, he had a staff of six Americans. Three years later, his staff had grown to 35, a mission that is remembered by journalists and Egyptian officials for its devoted professionalism.

'Straphangers'

Mr. Elits tried during the rest of his five-year tour to resist Washington agencies' penchant for sending what he called "a lot of straphangers," but when he left, the staff had grown to 190. In a departing interview, he said, "It could get out of hand. It's a mistake." Yet the growth accelerated.

After the 1978 Camp David accords, hundreds of Americans were rushed to Cairo to help administer the military and economic aid that flowed from Sadat's agreement to make peace with Israel. Today, two years after Mr. Atherton replaced Mr. Elits, and with a combined military and economic aid program topping \$1.5 billion a year, the embassy plans a 14-story building to contain the swollen staff.

For all the size of the U.S. official establishment, only a handful is involved in keeping



Alfred L. Atherton Jr.

Mr. Atherton and the U.S. government abreast of critical events and trends in Egypt.

The ambassador's key staff is drawn from 12 political officers, eight economic officers, ICA's 10-member information staff, and 12 military attaches. Of the 125 members of the immediate chancery staff, 44 are administrators and 18 are Marine guards.

AID has 438 Americans here, including 300 contract employees, and 255 in the office of military cooperation oversee deliveries of U.S. military equipment and the training of Egyptians in its use.

Some diplomats complain privately that the growth of the mission has been so great and so fast that it has detracted from rather than increased the efficiency of the embassy.

Diminishing Returns

"Somewhere there is a point of diminishing returns in the number of people staffing a mission," said a diplomat who wished to remain anonymous. "The embassy here was a great and professional institution when it was still small and manageable. Now it has grown beyond all imagination and in the process even the level of confidence has declined."

Certainly the administration of such an establishment as well as the demands of monitoring Egypt's negotiations with Israel have limited Mr. Atherton's ability to focus on the internal Egyptian issues — on which U.S. Middle East policy ultimately may depend.

Yet Mr. Atherton, in an interview, said: "I am convinced we have had all the access to the Egyptian government and all elements of society necessary to remain well-informed. We have been aware of the need to understand the body politic of Egypt, what the trends are, and we have had the understanding of the government of Egypt in that effort."

Mr. Atherton said that his embassy has not been caught off guard by events, despite the surprise of Sadat's assassination, which, he points out, could hardly have been predicted.

He says that the fundamentalist movement, which appears to be the only significant opposition to the Egyptian government, has not proved capable of staging a mass rising against the government such as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's in Iran. Thus he indicates that the embassy's conclusion, that the Moslem extremists had little grass-roots support in Egypt, was accurate.

In private, U.S. diplomats express confidence, still, that the Egyptian government — if not the U.S. Embassy — has the ability to discover subversives. These officials say no serious danger to the government is expected from that quarter, even if it can cause isolated incidents.

9% of Everyone Who Ever Lived Is Alive Now

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — Barry Goldenson, a poet on the faculty of Hampshire College, was reading a poem early this year and came across lines that jarred his credibility. "There are now more of us/Alive than ever have been dead." William Matthews had written in a poem published in the periodical *Vegetable Box* N 4.

Could this be true? Mr. Goldenson asked a colleague, Arthur H. Westing, professor of ecology and dean of natural science at the college in Amherst, Mass. No, Prof. Westing replied, and after several weeks of research and calculations he arrived at an estimate of how many humans have ever lived: 50 billion.

But if the poet was exercising his license — the world population today is 4.4 billion — his point about the modern population explosion was nonetheless reinforced by Prof. Westing.

If the estimate of 50 billion is correct, it means that the 4.4 billion people alive today represent 9 percent of all Homo sapiens who have ever lived over a period of 300,000 years. It means also that more people are alive at this moment than lived and died

through the entire Paleolithic age, the pre-agriculture hunter-gatherer period that spanned 86 percent of human tenure on earth.

Prof. Westing published the result of his calculations in the July-August issue of the journal *BioScience*, noting that his estimate updated and improved on previous calculations of all-time human population. The estimate, he said, could prove useful to biologists studying evolution and genetics as well as to anthropologists, archaeologists and historians.

In the report, he said that three earlier estimates were out of date or "otherwise flawed," primarily by using what he said were inappropriate starting dates for Homo sapiens and also inappropriate assumption of life spans.

One estimate, made by E.S. Deevey Jr. in 1960, came to 110 billion people through 1950. But the figure was reached by assuming a population of 125,000 existed 1 million years ago, which would mean that such precursor species as Homo erectus and Homo habilis were included.

Other earlier estimates, running to 69 billion and 71 billion, also assumed starting points before the hypothesized emergence of Homo sapiens. Moreover, these estimates were based on assumptions that the average

person's life span throughout human existence was 25 years or, in one calculation, ranged from 16 to 20 to 25 over time.

For his calculations, Prof. Westing singled out eight key dates, assumed geometric rather than arithmetic growth from one date to the next and used an average human life span that varies from 20 years during the early period of human existence to 50 in recent years. He adopted the year 298,000 B.C. as an appropriate starting point for Homo sapiens on the basis of an analysis by Bernard G. Campbell, a British anthropologist, who wrote "Human Evolution: An Introduction to Man's Adaptations," one of the standard books in the field.

Thus, according to Prof. Westing's equations of exponential growth, from two Homo sapiens in 298,000 B.C. sprang 2.7 billion people over the next 258,000 years of the Paleolithic age. He also established estimates of population at the next seven key points in human life, times of transition when population growth appeared to shift to a higher rate.

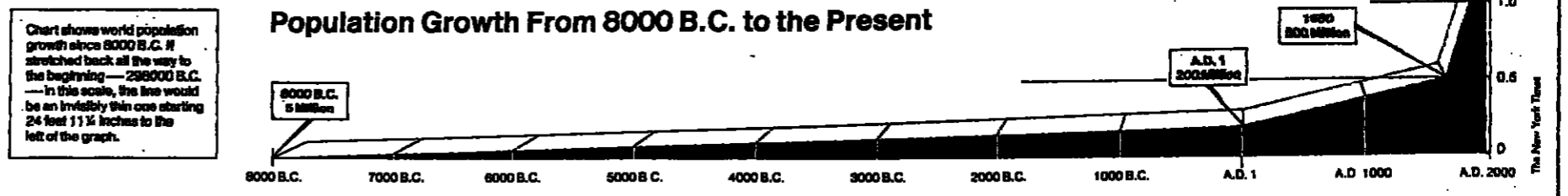
At the transition between the Paleolithic and Mesolithic ages, 40,000 B.C., for example, the world population was about 3 million. At 3,000 B.C., the dawn of agriculture, it was about 5 million. At the birth of

Christ, it was 200 million, a figure that has been established to a fair degree of accuracy by the many anthropologists and archaeologists who have studied that time. This date thus serves as a "known" checkpoint in Prof. Westing's calculations.

The other key points in the calculations are the year 1650, the time of transition to literate ages, when the population is estimated to have been 500 million; the year 1850, the transition to the industrial age, population 1 billion; 1945, the end of World War II and the advent of the nuclear age, 2.3 billion.

The 1945 and 1980 populations are the only ones based on relatively thorough census data. The first series of censuses taken at regular intervals of no more than 10 years was begun by Sweden in 1750; the decennial census in the United States began in 1790. But the population of many parts of the world remained uncounted until after World War II.

Prof. Westing's calculations, besides illustrating the extremely slow growth of human population up to this century, also shows that about 80 percent of all humans who ever lived (most of those through 1650, a point when the printed word began to be influential in human affairs) were illiterate.



In Jerusalem's Holy Places, Prayer Becomes Politics

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — Shortly after noon last Thursday, a group of about 30 Jews walked briskly up a long, curved ramp to the Gate of the Mughrabins, which opens onto Jerusalem's Temple Mount.

There, through the narrow opening, lay the land on which the temples of Solomon and Herod had stood, and where two Moslem mosques now mark the third holiest place of Islam.

All morning, tourists had been going onto the Temple Mount through this gate. But when the Jews approached, they were met by a row of six policemen — some Arabs, some Jews — who blocked their way.

A few of the young men in yarmulkes tried to push past the officers, but were roughly shoved back. The rest stood and sang Israeli songs. They were denied entrance because of the incendiary act they wanted to perform there: They wanted to pray.

At the focal point of the Holy Land, where religious intensity reaches an angry pitch, prayers can be an act of politics, even of war. There is no more highly disputed or emotional place for Jews and Moslems to ply out their religious conflict, and they have been doing it in this way every week or so for the last 14 years, ever since Israel captured East Jerusalem and the Old City in the 1967 Middle East War.

Moslem Control

Israeli policy was to leave Moslem and Christian holy sites in Moslem and Christian hands. This meant that the Temple Mount — a flat, 35-acre trapezoid of elevated ground just inside the Old City walls — would remain under Moslem control. As a place for prayer, Jews had the Western Wall, also known as the Wailing Wall, which is the western retaining wall of the mount.

The Jews had not possessed the Temple Mount since their Second Temple was destroyed by the Romans in 70 A.D. In the seventh century, the Moslems built the Mosque of Omar on the Dome of the Rock, there, enshrining an outcropping of rock from which Mohammed was believed to have left the earth on his journey to heaven. In the eighth century, a second mosque, Al Aqsa, was completed. The Crusaders captured both in the 11th century, but were driven out by the Moslems in the 12th century.

No Israeli government has felt willing to withstand the political — and probably military — repercussions of dislodging them and, as a few fervent believers would like, building a third temple.

But every attempt at Jewish prayer, or even archaeological excavation, alarms the Moslem hierarchy. Every move is taken as a precursor to expulsion.

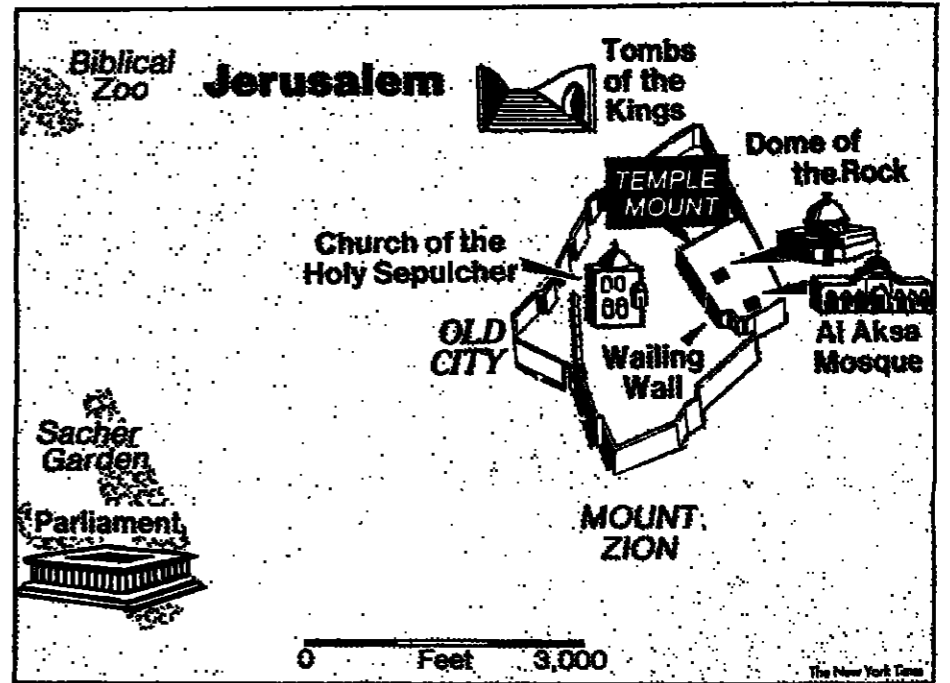
Bluff and Negotiation

Since 1967, small groups of Jews, led by Gershon Solomon, a former Jerusalem councilman in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Herut Party, have rushed, bluffed, negotiated and sneaked their way through one gate or another onto the Temple Mount to get in a few moments of prayer before being expelled by the police or assaulted by the Arabs.

In mid-June, the police allowed a small group up under the condition that they did not open their prayer books. "The police walked around with us, escorted us, then told us to leave," said Wayne Perlmutter, a 23-year-old immigrant from Woodmere, N.Y.

"Eventually we were allowed to sit down, with no books, and learn," he said. "The Arabs would stand 3 feet from us listening, and if they thought they heard anything like a prayer, they'd go to the cops and have us kicked out. It was really degrading."

In subsequent weeks, Mr. Perlmutter said,



the small groups of worshippers would sit and study Torah. "Arabs would come and pray right next to us — and it's not easy to learn with 300 Arabs sitting next to you chanting, 'God is great.'"

On the Ninth of Av, the date in the Jewish calendar marking the destruction of the Second Temple, 15 to 20 Jews went onto the mount to read the Book of Lamentations. Arabs attacked them with sticks and fists, Mr. Perlmutter said. Since the Ninth of Av, which fell on Aug. 9 this year, groups of Jews have been locked out completely. Only individuals,

covering their yarmulkes with caps, manage to get onto the mount as tourists to pray quietly, unnoticed.

At the end of Yom Kippur, on Oct. 8, Mr. Perlmutter said he and a friend, Nahum Tschman, ran through a gate onto the mount and blew shofars, the ram's horns that are sounded on Rosh Hashana and at the end of Yom Kippur. Policemen and Arabs grabbed him, hit him and choked him, he said, but there was some satisfaction in having sounded the shofar from the Temple Mount, for the first time in many centuries.

For Salvadoran Refugees, Belize Is Promised Land

By Marilee Simons

BELMOPAN, Belize — They still have nightmares about being killed in the dark, and sometimes their children run shaking and screaming from their makeshift beds.

It has taken them weeks to cross the soggy mountain trails, the flat savannas and the murky ooze of the rain forest, dodging jaguars and snakes. At times they caught wild turkeys or iguanas; sometimes they ate nothing for days.

They are the 7,000 men, women and children who have secretly crossed the 400 miles (640 kilometers) from El Salvador to Belize because they could no longer live with death at home.

The figure of 7,000 was compiled by the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Refugees, and it is only a fraction of the estimated 280,000 refugees created by El Salvador's civil war. What makes them different is that they have been welcomed here.

In Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the United States, the thousands of wanderers, often lacking legal visas, have been harried by the authorities. In newly independent Belize, wedged between Guatemala and Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, they found that no one tried to drive them away.

Belize, with its 3 million acres of idle land and a population of only 145,000, is looking for farmers and pioneers. It can use people willing to put up with hardship to till good but untended land. Refugees, above all El Salvadorians, peasantries with their reputation for hard work, qualify.

In January, the Belize government informed officials representing the United States and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that it would welcome 1,000 refugees from Haiti and 1,000 from Vietnam as long as they were willing to farm.

Belize officials said they realized this was a small number compared to the enormous settlement problems faced by Washington, yet they say they are surprised that they have received no reply from either the UN agency or Washington.

[Sources at the U.S. State Department and the UN agency said Belize's offer was under consideration.]

Here in the forests around Belmopan, the miniature capital with a population of 4,500, the Salvadorans at first put up little stick-and-thatch huts surreptitiously. Then, when no one bothered them, they started clearing patches of apparently vacant land around their rickety shelters. Now these are neat gardens with corn and beans.

Under an improvised palm roof, a group of refugee families talked the other day about the war they had left behind in El Salvador.

They came from Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Usulután provinces and did not want to give their names, fearing for the safety of relatives left behind. But in the simple vocabulary of the peasantry, they took turns telling stories about the "carnage" in which the Salvadoran Army and police invariably were said to be the culprits.

Their allegations of murder, of eyes gouged out, sexual organs cut off, severed heads, made

some of them loud and angry, some very quiet. The trek to Belize had taken three to five weeks. They had starved, been lost, often afraid. There were snakes and tapirs in the jungle.

"Dangerous cats, like the jaguar and the ocelot, said a middle-aged man, pointing at his machete. "I had no defense other than this."

But those dangers, he said, seemed small next to life back in Sonsonate. "There we were up against machine guns," he said. "There was no defense for us at all."

Some of the women now earn a little in the market of Belmopan. Several young men take the bus to Belize City to wash dishes and sweep floors.

Some of the families may be moved soon. In the fertile Belize River Valley, just north of here, the government has donated 6,000 acres of farmland. A contribution of \$1.5 million from the United Nations will go toward infrastructure — a school, a commissary and community center to settle 200 Salvadoran families to farm there.

As the bulldozers are starting this month, this project has all the makings of a modest but rare success story for El Salvador's refugees, thousands of whom are stuck in refugee camps in Honduras or hiding in U.S. and Mexican cities dreading discovery and deportation.

But the leniency toward Salvadoran refugees is not likely to be open-ended. The government of Prime Minister George C. Price has already been criticized by black groups that fear the influx from the south is "whitening" a country where the racial balance tips easily.

Although the UN High Commissioner for Refugees believes there are about 7,000 Salvadorans, there is no figure yet for the growing flow of Guatemalans escaping the harsh and still escalating violence there. Border patrols report that Guatemalan Quiche and Kekchi Indians arrive almost constantly across the southern jungle trails. There is no way to keep track of them.

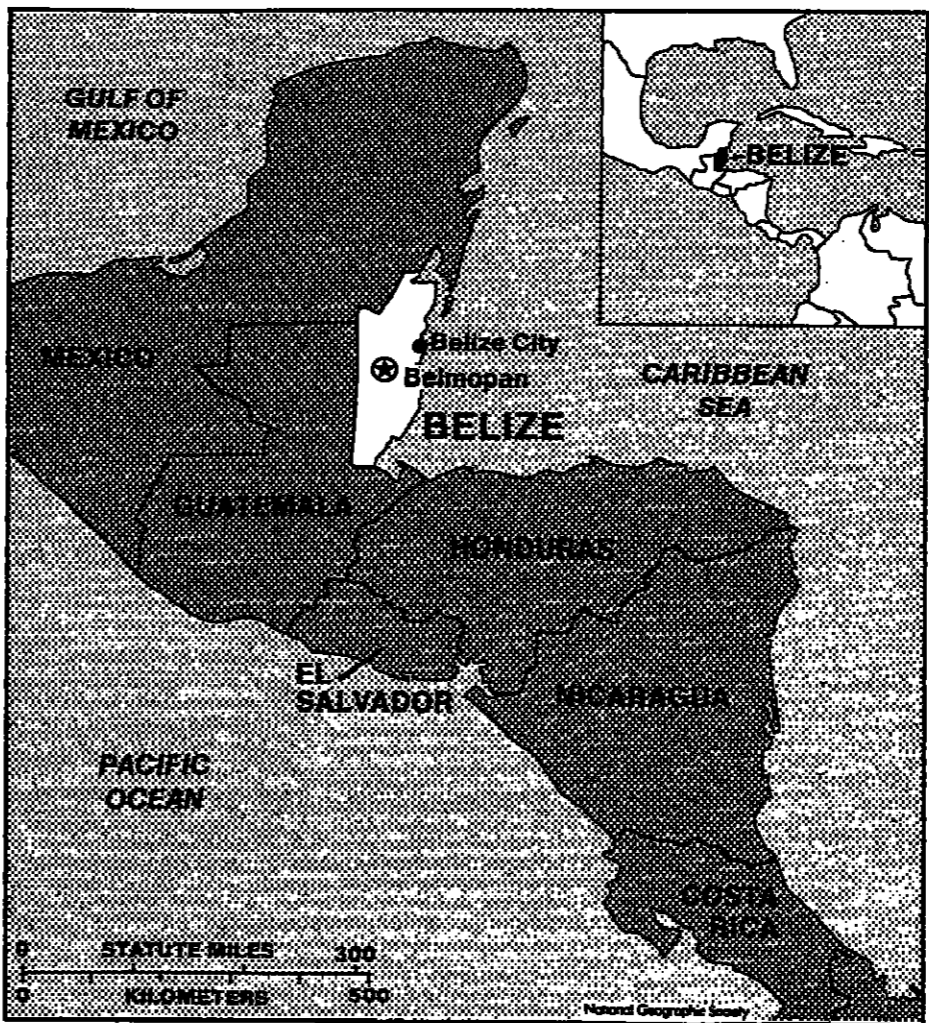
In the past, Belize has always had a black majority, the descendants of the West Indian slaves brought here to work the logging camps of this former British colony.

They became lawyers, civil servants, and the police and took over the bureaucracy as the British withdrew.

In the 1980 census, however, blacks were outnumbered for the first time by the Maya and Carib Indians and the descendants of Mexicans, Britons, Lebanese and Chinese.

"It's a delicate situation," said a government official, himself of mixed race. "The Latins are having more children while many skilled blacks are emigrating to the United States. The Latins tend to be racist. The blacks see they are being displaced and are afraid to become second-class citizens in their own land."

The debate here, therefore, is how to avoid disturbing the ethnic balance and possible racial strife. The options, as an official described them, are: strict patrol of the borders in case of a refugee flood, bringing in black refugees from Haiti or Africa, or enticing some of the 30,000 Belizeans now living in the United States to come home.



BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.K. to Sell Nearly Half of Cable and Wireless

LONDON — The British government will sell nearly half the shares of state-owned Cable and Wireless, the world's largest telecommunications operator, the Kleinwort Benson merchant bank said Wednesday.

Credit Suisse Expects Lower Net Profit

ZURICH — Credit Suisse said this year's net profit is not expected to reach the record 281 million Swiss francs (about \$151 million) of 1980.

Triumph-Adler Sees Loss Despite Sales Rise

BONN — Volkswagenwerk's subsidiary Triumph-Adler expects 1981 group turnover to rise to around 2 billion Deutsche marks from 1.65 billion DM in 1980.

Triumph-Adler said in August its parent company showed a first-half loss and expected the parent company's losses to total around 10 million DM in all of 1981.

W. German Vehicle Output up in Month

FRANKFURT — West German vehicle production rose in September to 371,600 units from 346,316 in the 1980 month, the industry association said Wednesday.

Car production in September rose to 343,800 from 311,229 units a year ago, but commercial vehicle output dropped 21 percent to 27,800 units.

Salzgitter Expects Significantly Higher Losses

BONN — State-owned Salzgitter expects group losses to be significantly higher in the year ended September 1981, than the previous year's loss of 85 million DM, mainly due to the European steel industry recession, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, speaking from Hannover, said group turnover is expected to rise 5.7 percent to a provisional 11.59 billion DM. Turnover in the group's troubled steel operations is estimated to have risen only 1.3 percent over the year-ago period to 2.71 billion DM, and losses in the sector are expected to total between 150 million and 200 million DM after showing a profit of 15 million DM a year earlier.

Delays on IBM Storage Unit Give Hope to Competitors

By James A. White

NEW YORK — Production problems with International Business Machine's new data-storage device have forced the company to push back delivery dates to customers by an average of 14 months.

The IBM data-storage device for large computers holds more information and retrieves it faster than anything on the market — all for about 25 percent less than the cost of acquiring the same capacity with current products.

An official of Storage Technology Corp., a major IBM competitor, says, "We think this is a significant opportunity for us." Computer analyst Raymond C. Freeman agreed, saying, "IBM is going to lose a lot of revenue because of this, and Storage Tech is picking up a lot of it."

IBM's new storage device, called the model 3380, is the latest in its family of disk drives, so-called because of their rotating disks that hold and recall information.

The new model has four times the storage space and more than twice the transfer speed of its predecessor, model 3350.

IBM competitors will not have anything to match the model 3380 for at least a year.

IBM's announcement in June, 1980, that the sophisticated new device would be available in the first quarter of this year could not have been better timed.

With the problems encountered by IBM, however, most analysts say the computer maker will not get into high-volume production of the 3380s until at least 1982.

Analysts say IBM's problems have given two or three more years of life to competitors' 3350-class products and have also offered them a wider inroad to IBM's customer base.

London Exchange Steps Up Controls To Avert Failures LONDON — The London Stock Exchange has appointed an inspector to monitor the activities of brokerage firms following some recent financial failures, chairman Nicholas Goodison said Wednesday.

He said the exchange will also strengthen its department responsible for monitoring the accounts of member firms.

The inspector, Robert Wilkinson, a former partner of brokers Carr Sabag, will hold a roving brief to visit member firms in search of irregularities, Mr. Goodison said.

He said the failure earlier this year of brokers Norman Collins should create a call on the exchange's investor compensation fund of up to £600,000. But the failure of Hodderwick Stirling and Grumbar should not leave any claim on the fund, he said.

Gas, Oil Finds Upgraded in Norway, Canada Major Gas Field in North Sea 4,000 BPD in Hibernia Well

OSLO — Test drillings indicate Norway has a major gas field in the North Sea northeast of Bergen, figures released Wednesday by the nation's Petroleum Directorate indicate.

Egil Bergsaker, who is in charge of mapping Norway's offshore oil and gas reserves, told reporters the proven commercial gas reserves of block 31-2 had just been upgraded from 550 billion to 650 billion cubic meters, making it three times as big as the Frigg field.

He said the block is estimated to contain 1.6 trillion cubic meters — 40 times the annual volume that the Soviet Union expects to move to Western Europe through its planned pipeline from Siberia.

Operators Norske Shell, with a 35-percent interest in block 31-2, said production could begin around 1990 and a report declaring the field commercial is expected by the end of next year.

Statöil, Norway's state oil company, has a 50-percent stake in the block. The state's Norsk Hydro has 5 percent, as have Conoco Norway and Superior Oil.

Late Slump Erases Gains on Wall Street

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange followed the lead of the weakening bond market and closed narrowly lower Wednesday, despite showing modest gains most of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 5 1/2 points at mid-afternoon but changed direction late in the day and ended off 0.85 at 851.03. Declines led advances by around 800 to 700 and volume

helped to set the stage for the success of the takeover bid. News reports have hinted that the parent company, besides having a substantial interest in two of Pargesa's four major stockholders, may have sharply reduced its 60-percent interest in Paribas-Swiss at roughly the time the takeover bid was made Oct. 9.

Moussa Quits Paribas Post; Pargesa Bid Said Successful

PARIS — Pierre Moussa, chairman of Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas, resigned from the company Wednesday, the banking and investment group said. It gave no reason for his resignation.

Banking sources said Mr. Moussa's resignation came as no surprise in view of his reported involvement in the attempted takeover of Paribas-Swiss, the French bank's asset-rich Geneva subsidiary, by Pargesa Holding, a Swiss financial group.

Mr. Moussa had strongly opposed French government plans to nationalize his company. He later gave in to government pressure and assured the government in a letter Oct. 12 that he would oppose Pargesa's takeover bid for Paribas-Swiss.

Banking sources in Geneva said Wednesday that Pargesa apparently has acquired controlling interest in Paribas-Swiss. The sources indicated that the offer to exchange newly issued Pargesa shares for outstanding Paribas-Swiss shares appears to have succeeded in obtaining more than 50 percent of the bank's stock.

Neither Pargesa nor Paribas-Swiss would comment officially on the status of Pargesa's bid, noting that the offer will not expire until Oct. 26. But Wednesday evening sources close to Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas said they were "aware" that the bid for control of Paribas-Swiss had been successful.

Economics Minister Jacques Delors told Parliament Wednesday that Mr. Moussa had been "stripped of his powers" by other members of the Paribas board.

Mr. Delors said that Mr. Moussa "did not fulfill his promise" to stop the takeover of Paribas-Swiss by Pargesa.

A Paribas spokesman said, however, that Mr. Moussa had in no way been "stripped of his functions" and that he had tendered his resignation voluntarily.

Paribas is said to have rejected the offer for Paribas-Swiss, but indications are that it earlier had

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — The oil and gas reserves in the Hibernia oil field off Canada's east coast are greater than previously thought, Mobil Oil Canada said Wednesday.

The company said the fourth well drilled on the Hibernia geological structure, southeast of St. John's, had produced oil flows of more than 4,000 barrels per day.

Of tests at five depths, the highest oil flow, equal to 4,642 barrels per day, was recorded between 3,783 and 3,788 meters below the sea floor. At 3,850 meters, flow rates were calculated at 4,600 barrels a day of oil and 192,863 cubic meters of gas per day.

The well, Hibernia K-18, is the third step-out well — a well drilled to confirm the findings of an exploratory well — constructed since the initial Hibernia discovery in 1979.

Partners in the K-18 well are Mobil Oil Canada, Gulf Canada Resources, Chevron Standard, Petro-Canada and Columbia Gas Development of Canada.

U.S. Opposes Beer Merger

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department announced Wednesday that it would oppose the acquisition by G. Heileman Brewing Co. of Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. as a violation of antitrust laws.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, in charge of the antitrust division, said that if the parties continue with their planned transaction the department will file a civil antitrust suit seeking to block the merger.

Mr. Baxter said the suit would allege that a merger would substantially lessen competition in the manufacture and sale of beer in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

The action marked the first time since the Reagan administration began last spring with the first quarter decline in U.S. GNP.

However, George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, warned the Joint Economic Committee, "The economy is entering a serious recession." He predicted the slump will continue for the next three quarters, with unemployment rising to at least a full percentage point to 8 1/2 percent and corporate profits depressed.

And he added, "1982 as a whole will be the third year in a row of disappointing business investment, rising unemployment, and near-depression in the housing and automobile industries."

In contrast, Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Economics told the committee he expects the economy to begin growing again in the first quarter. "A sharp recession is not likely," he said. "In my view, the weakness we are currently experiencing... represents another stop period in [the] stop-and-go pattern of recent years, rather than a traditional recession."

After adjustment for inflation, every major sector of GNP fell in the third quarter except for personal consumption expenditures, the department said. Consumer spending rose in part because of a jump in auto sales in August. But in September and October new car sales fell once more, indicating personal outlays in the fourth quarter likely will be less than in the third, analysts said.

The most significant drop reported by the Commerce Department occurred in net exports, as the U.S. trade position continued to worsen during the quarter. Business investment in plants and equipment declined, as did investment in housing. Spending for housing construction was 20 percent below that of first quarter.

Most forecasters pin their hopes for a recovery on a decline of interest rates, the high levels of which are blamed for the present slump. "Provided that steps are taken to bring down interest rates, a moderate expansion should begin some time in 1982," Mr. Chimerine said.

Allen Sinai of Data Resources, another economic consulting firm, agreed. "A turnaround in the first half of 1982 would be conditional on sufficient declines of interest rates during the fourth quarter to provide stimulus to housing, consumption and business investment."

However, administration officials have said they have no intention of proposing new policies to combat the recession, such as emergency spending increases or looser Federal Reserve Board control of the money supply.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par U.S.\$, and Dollar Values. Includes interbank exchange rates for Oct. 21, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

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Output in U.S. Drops 0.6% in 3d Quarter

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON — The U.S. output of goods and services fell in the third quarter, giving further confirmation the economy is in a recession, while the inflation rate rose sharply, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The decline in the third quarter gross national product was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 0.6 percent, after adjustment for inflation — slightly steeper than the 0.5 percent drop indicated in the department's "flash" assessment made a few weeks ago.

However, department economists said later revisions of the preliminary estimates, which will incorporate more information from September when the economy was weakening, probably will show an even larger drop, perhaps as much as a 3 percent rate.

The inflation rate, as measured by the GNP price deflator, surged to a 9.4 percent annual rate from 6.4 percent in the second quarter, the department said.

Most forecasters, including those in the Reagan administration, now expect the economy to continue to decline in the fourth quarter. The economists are divided over whether the slump will hit bottom this winter or next spring.

Most predictions, however, are that the overall decline in economic activity will be mild.

Commerce Secretary Baldrige said the GNP decline indicates a "slight" recession and added he sees no immediate end to the period of economic sluggishness that began last spring with the first quarter decline in U.S. GNP.

However, George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, warned the Joint Economic Committee, "The economy is entering a serious recession." He predicted the slump will continue for the next three quarters, with unemployment rising to at least a full percentage point to 8 1/2 percent and corporate profits depressed.

And he added, "1982 as a whole will be the third year in a row of disappointing business investment, rising unemployment, and near-depression in the housing and automobile industries."

In contrast, Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Economics told the committee he expects the economy to begin growing again in the first quarter. "A sharp recession is not likely," he said. "In my view, the weakness we are currently experiencing... represents another stop period in [the] stop-and-go pattern of recent years, rather than a traditional recession."

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Japan Accepts Export Pact

From Agency Dispatches PARIS — Japan has accepted the terms of an international pact on export credits, paving the way for 22 leading industrial countries to reduce export subsidies by between 20 and 25 percent, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Wednesday.

The four-part agreement limits the use of low-interest government-subsidized loans for export markets and became final with the approval of Japan. The OECD takes effect Nov. 16, the OECD said.

Japan's OECD delegation had said it could not accept the compromise formula put forward by the EEC at a meeting two weeks ago in Paris and would have to refer the matter back to their government. On Tuesday, Japan formally approved the formula, that made an allowance for lower financial market rates in Japan.

Canada, the last country to approve the agreement, announced its formal acceptance Wednesday. The agreement ended 2 1/2 years of deadlock on the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits. In general, it calls for an increase from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 percent in minimum allowable interest rates for export rates for all currencies except the Japanese yen.

The new rates will be a minimum 10 percent for developing countries, between 10 1/2 and 11 percent for intermediate countries and between 11 and 11 1/2 percent for wealthy countries. The minimum interest in yen to be charged by Japan's semi-official Export-Import Bank is 9 1/2 percent.

Japan had sought a nine-percent minimum rate. "We and others have thought it [the lack of agreement] could have generated an export trade war if some curb wasn't put on subsidies," John Lange, a Treasury Department trade finance specialist, said Tuesday in Washington.

The Reagan administration had warned West Europe against escalating an export credit subsidy war. U.S. trade officials said, however, that the agreement falls short of their goals toward eliminating the subsidies and "only reduces the subsidy levels to those of last year," because of sharp increases in market interest rates.

The countries agreed to meet again in March to review the arrangement and possibly raise minimum interest rates closer toward market rates, U.S. Treasury officials said.

Chrysler's Cash Reserve Seriously Depleted

By Peter Behr Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Chrysler's cash reserves have been seriously eroded by the continuing depression in auto sales, increasing concerns about its survival.

Chrysler officials have intensified appeals to the Reagan administration for relief from high interest rates. Chairman Lee Iacocca met Friday with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, chairman of the government board that has approved \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed loans to the company.

Mr. Iacocca warned the administration that Chrysler and thousands of dealers, suppliers and producers in the industry are in a day-to-day battle to stay afloat, sources said. Auto sales for the first 10 days of October were at the lowest rate in 23 years, as the introduction of the 1982 models had almost no impact on the car market.

The impact of the deep sales slump since last spring will show soon when General Motors, Ford and Chrysler announce third-quarter results. "You're going to see some lousy third- and fourth-quarter reports for the whole industry," said Chrysler Vice President Wendell Larsen.

At the beginning of the year, Chrysler forecast a \$38-million loss for the third quarter. Instead, the deficit is expected to soar over \$100 million. "There is no question cash is tight," said

Mr. Larsen, responding to questions about Mr. Iacocca's meeting with Mr. Regan. Mr. Larsen said Chrysler is not asking for additional loan guarantees, or any other form of assistance requiring congressional approval. But the company's shrinking cash reserves have forced it to delay a \$250-million pension fund payment scheduled for last month until 1982.

A spokesman for Mr. Regan said the administration is not considering any special help for the industry. Scenario Goes Flat Chrysler's operating plan for 1981, approved at the beginning of the year by the government's Chrysler loan board, assumed that Chrysler would end the year with a \$350-million cash cushion, on top of the \$100-to-\$150 million in working cash that the company needs to pay suppliers and run its business day to day.

Unless sales improve dramatically that cushion will be gone by year's end, forcing the company to live on its operating cash with no reserves in the event of new setbacks, according to well-placed sources. Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler's condition is not critical, but the need to keep cash flowing into the company far outweighs any other consideration. "Nobody is going for profits now. Everybody is going for cash," he added.

Mr. Iacocca said last month that Chrysler's strategy now is almost a "profits be damned" approach as it struggles to stay afloat. It has frozen prices on its most popular 1982 models at 1981 levels and is limiting overall new car price increases to 3.7 percent, less than half of its original goal.

"If the current market continues, you're talking about a lot of suppliers going bankrupt, and dealers too, healthy ones, just the marginal ones," said Rep. James J. Blanchard, a Michigan Democrat.

Three months ago, Chrysler and Ford joined General Motors in reporting profits for the second quarter. However, analysts warned at the time that Chrysler's second quarter profit might be at the expense of a larger loss in the third quarter because the company's aggressive rate of production had outstripped sales by dealers.

If the slump continues well into 1982, it would pressure GM to cut further its ambitious product plans for the 1980s and do the same to Ford's. Chrysler would simply run out of money, some analysts predict. When the loan board raised Chrysler's guaranteed loan fund to \$1.2 billion in the beginning of the year, it had to determine that Chrysler could continue without further federal help after December, 1983.

That goal appeared within reach, assuming Chrysler got a 10 percent share of the total U.S. auto market this year and U.S. sales hit 10 million. Instead, even though Chrysler has achieved a 10 percent share, total auto sales will only be around 9 million. As well, the Treasury's scenario assumed that the prime interest rate would drop to 13.5 percent. Instead, it has hovered near 20 percent, leaving auto financing changes at more than 15 percent. The company's ability to manage that balancing act is threatened further by the onset of a recession.

Tough Issues For U.S.-Iran Claims Panel

THE HAGUE — A U.S.-Iran tribunal set up to judge claims on billions of dollars of Iranian assets must resolve some key issues before it can begin examining specific cases, the U.S. government representative to the tribunal said Wednesday.

The nine-man tribunal must decide first who should receive interest earned on a security account held in Settlement Bank of the Netherlands, a Dutch central bank subsidiary set up to handle the account, Arthur Rovine said. The account holds \$1 billion and will be topped up by Iran if settlements drain it to below \$500 million. The United States says interest should revert to the account, while Iran says it should get it.

The tribunal of three Iranians, three Americans and three members mutually agreed on from Sweden and France was set up under the Algiers agreement that led to the liberation of the 52 American hostages held in Tehran. It must decide if it has jurisdiction over claims settled out of court and whether such claims may be settled from the security account, Mr. Rovine said.

Claims can be filed in the periods from Oct. 20 to Nov. 19, Nov. 20 to Dec. 19 and Dec. 20 to Jan. 19. To avoid a rush, claims will be considered as having been filed on the first day of the period irrespective of the day of filing. Mr. Rovine was unable to estimate the number or value of claims filed so far. But informed sources said 2,000 claims may eventually be filed.

It also remains to be resolved who pays the Settlement Bank for its services and who insures the account. Iran says the United States should bear the costs, while the United States says costs should be borne equally. The tribunal will divide into three panels of three for its first look at the claims. The tribunal's activities have not been affected by recent political upheaval in Iran, and members have built up a friendly atmosphere, Mr. Rovine said.

COMPANY REPORTS table with columns for company name, 9 months revenue/profit, and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Transworld, White Consolidated Industries, Scott Paper, Weyerhaeuser, Standard Oil of Indiana, Gulf & Western Industries, Heublein, Inland Steel, Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, and St Regis Paper.

Australia table with columns for 1981/1980 revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Hawker Siddeley Group, Denelson Mines, American Airlines, American Can, Control & Southwest, Colgate-Palmolive.

Canada table with columns for 1981/1980 revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Heublein, Inland Steel, Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

United States table with columns for 9 months revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like American Airlines, American Can, Control & Southwest, Colgate-Palmolive.

General Foods table with columns for 1981/1980 revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like General Foods, Scott Paper, Weyerhaeuser, Standard Oil of Indiana, Gulf & Western Industries, Heublein, Inland Steel, Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

Heublein table with columns for 1981/1980 revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Heublein, Inland Steel, Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

Inland Steel table with columns for 1981/1980 revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Inland Steel, Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

Kellogg table with columns for 1981/1980 revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

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Polaroid table with columns for 1981/1980 revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

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Transworld table with columns for 9 months revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like Transworld, White Consolidated Industries, Scott Paper, Weyerhaeuser, Standard Oil of Indiana, Gulf & Western Industries, Heublein, Inland Steel, Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

White Consolidated Industries table with columns for 9 months revenue/profit and 1981/1980 revenue/profit. Includes companies like White Consolidated Industries, Scott Paper, Weyerhaeuser, Standard Oil of Indiana, Gulf & Western Industries, Heublein, Inland Steel, Kellogg, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Polaroid, St Regis Paper.

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The "International Executive Opportunities" appears Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Large table of NYSE stock closing prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, London Metals Market, International Monetary Market, Tokyo Exchange, Paris Commodities, and various Cash Prices.

Notes regarding stock prices, dividends, and company actions. Includes text: 'Scales figures are unofficial', 'Dividend dates are unofficial', etc.

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Advertisement for Societe Generale Holdings S.A. Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited. Includes text: 'NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BEARER STOCK OF Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited CASH OFFER by Societe Generale Holdings S.A.'.

Advertisement for The New York Land Company. Includes text: 'Specialists in Representing Foreign Investors in the Acquisition of Choice United States Real Estate Investments'.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Oct. 21, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E etc. for various international stocks.

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices for Oct. 20, 1981.

Table of European Gold Markets prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of European Stock Markets closing prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Amsterdam stock market prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Paris stock market prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Montreal Stock market closing prices for Oct. 20, 1981.

Table of Brussels stock market prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of London stock market prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Canadian Indexes for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Frankfurt stock market prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Zurich stock market prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Milan stock market prices for Oct. 21, 1981.

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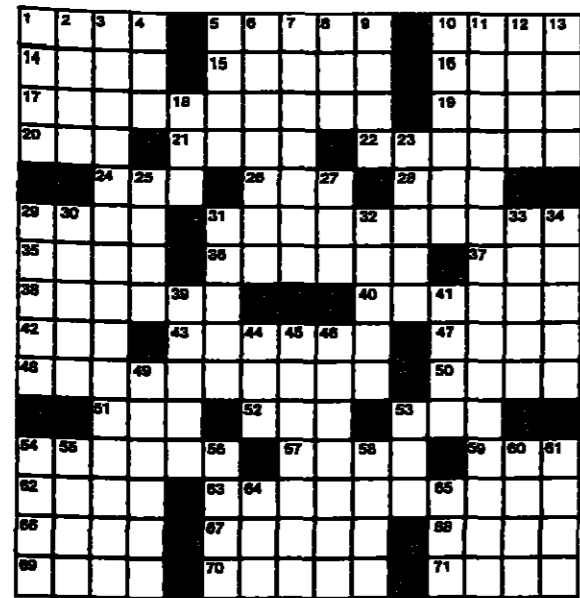
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maltesha



ACROSS

- 1 Keystone
2 Six in Delhi
10 Mosster
14 Fitzgerald
15 Word with glass or house
16 Stomach
17 Staring around in 'Equus'?

DOWN

- 1 Held on to
2 Put for
3 Out to left
4 Declare
5 Oriental bean
6 Pleads
7 Vixen
8 Biblical captain
9 Farmer-Senator Birch

ACROSS

- 48 Unassisted payout?
50 Report-card clue, to some
51 Chapel monk
52 Mountain
53 Snake
54 Aspen activity
57 electric-company customer
58 Rented
62 On one's (clerk)

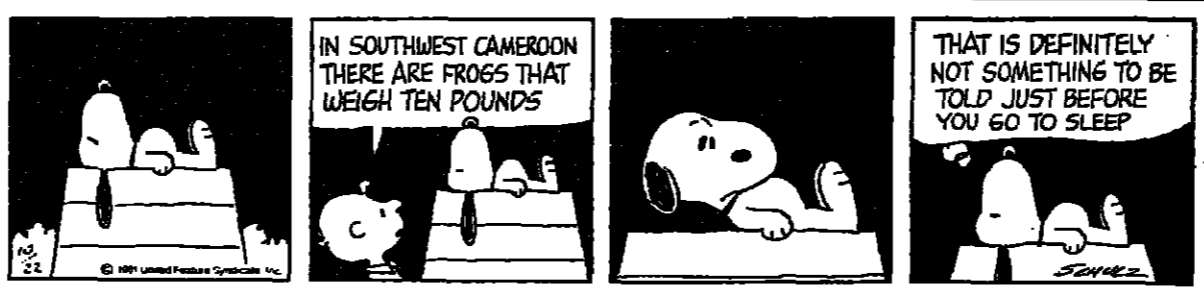
DOWN

- 1 Held on to
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6 Pleads
7 Vixen
8 Biblical captain
9 Farmer-Senator Birch

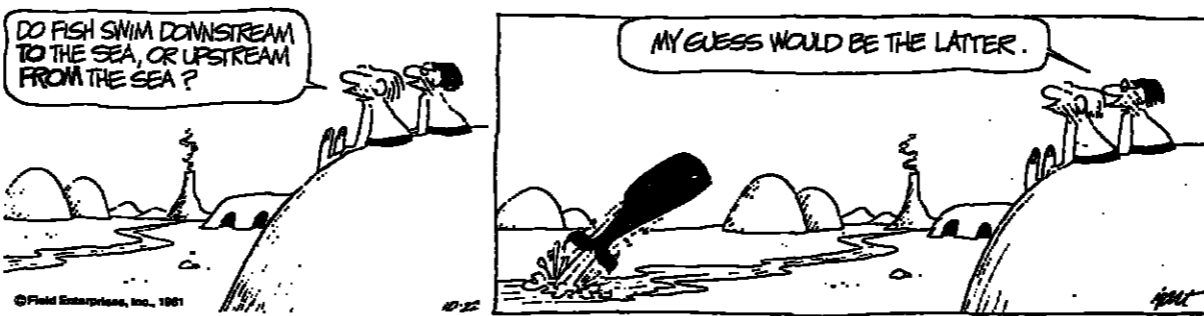
WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various international locations.

PEANUTS



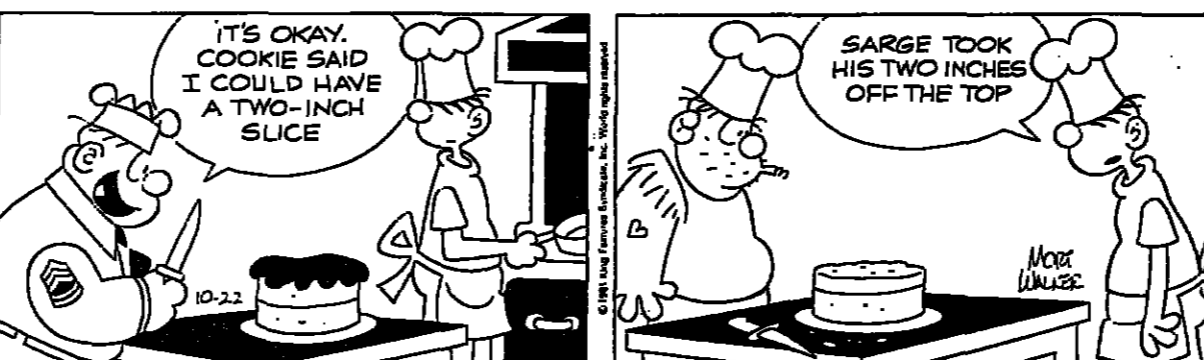
B.C.



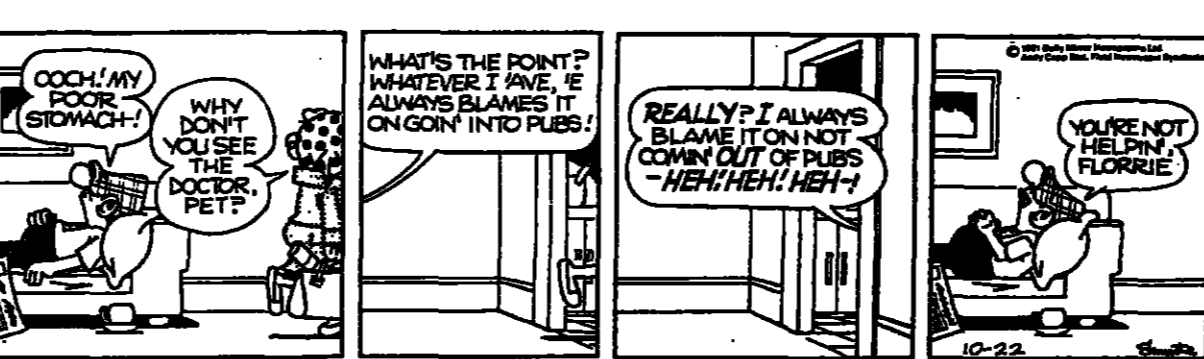
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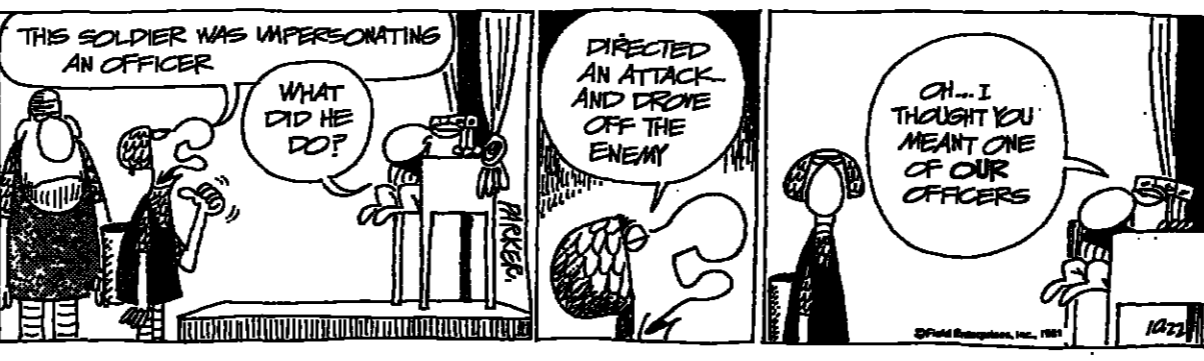
BEEBLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



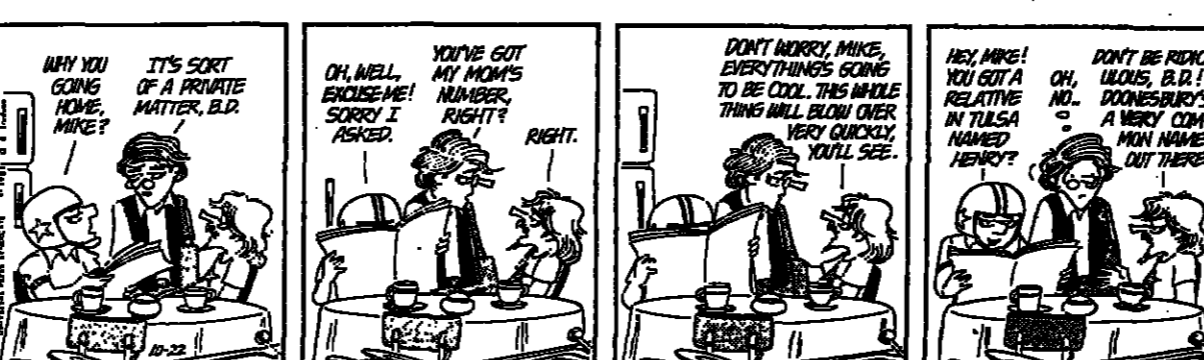
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REX MORGAN



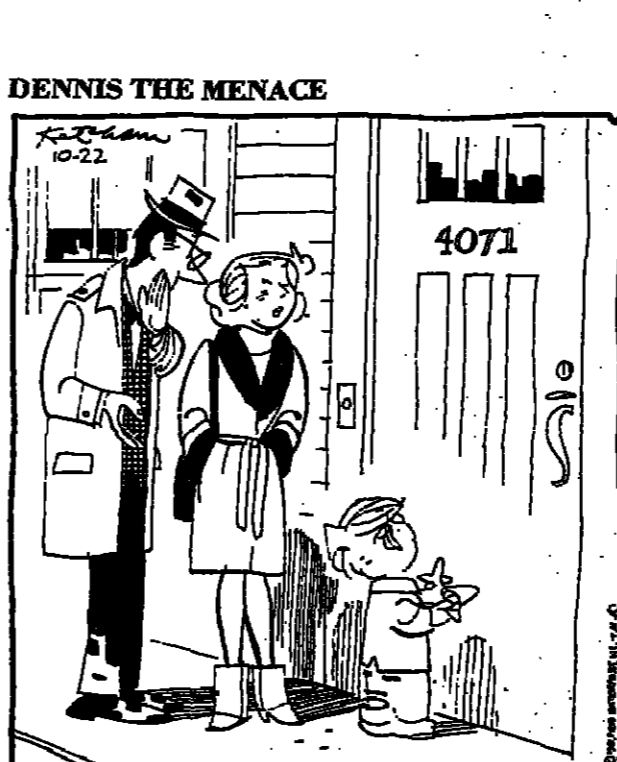
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with scrambled words (DUGIE, LECEX, BOIDUT, CROGED) and a cartoon illustration.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

EASY TRAVEL TO OTHER PLANETS

By Ted Mooney. 278 pp. \$18.95. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Webster Schott

CLOSING Ted Mooney's 'Easy Travel to Other Planets'... I remembered reading for the first time J.D. Salinger's 'The Catcher in the Rye'...

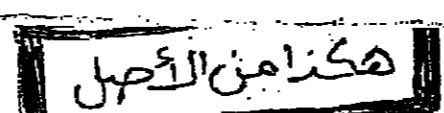
Seeking and Hiding Ends Only Nona and Richard achieve a 'larger world,' and it will end in a year because her cancer is racing.

Callas Foundation Will Aid Singers International Herald Tribune PARIS — The program of the Maria Callas Foundation...

BRIDGE Solution to Previous Puzzle. A grid with letters and a bridge hand diagram.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott. ON the diagrammed deal, West received a heart lead against four spades and won the ace in his hand.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS October 21, 1981. Table listing various international funds and their performance.



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Yankees Win Series Opener, 5-3

By Thomas Roswell
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — The last time the Los Angeles Dodgers summoned their courage and ventured to Bronx to play the New York Yankees in the World Series...

parently huge 5-1 lead, mostly on Bob Watson's three-run, first-inning homer off loser Jerry Reuss. And they had supported the fourth-inning, seven-inning pitching of winner Ron Guidry with a half-dozen superb defensive plays. When Lemon summoned his bullpen, it looked as if the closing of the Yankees' small window of vulnerability was imminent.

But after Davis walked his first two batters, he was hooked. "He had a case of a bad disease," said Lemon. "It's called 'ball four.'"

No Munching

On came Gossage, to be greeted by Jay Johnstone's loud run-scoring single and Dusty Baker's sacrifice fly. Gossage was in the heart of the Dodger mauling machine with Garvey, Ron Cey and 300-hitter Pedro Guerrero due up.

That's when Nettles literally sprang to the rescue. Garvey sent a Gossage fastball on a line toward the left-field corner at Mach 1 speed. No one could catch it. Except Nettles.

Perhaps no one else in baseball has reflexes as fast as the dragon's. Reggie Jackson, out of the Yankee lineup Tuesday with a pulled calf muscle, discovered that last Friday when he got into an argument with Nettles and slapped a beer bottle out of the third baseman's hand.

Before the bottle could bounce, Jackson had hit the floor, too. He decked by a left hook to the mouth that he never saw.

Yes, it's been a good year all around for Nettles. He finally beat hepatitis. He won his third base job. He tweaked owner George Steinbrenner's nose a half-dozen more times. He robbed the Milwaukee Brewers with his glove in the minors. He drove in nine runs in three games against Oakland. And he TKO'd his least-favorite teammate (later saying "It's forgotten").

The Dodgers barely saw the knockout Nettles dealt them Tuesday, either. Before they could spin their heads and say, "Double to left, trying run at second with one out," Nettles had made a fully-extended, diving, web-of-his-glove snag of a ball hit so hard it jerked him sideways in midair.

"If that guy doesn't make that catch," said Lasorda, still refusing to name the guy, "then I promise you this game has a different ending."

Instead, the Dodger flame went dead. Gossage, given a reprieve, retired the last four Dodgers, two on strikes to start the ninth, to complete his two-innings of shutout save.

"I'd rather make a play like that than hit a home run," said Nettles, who has hit more homers than any other American League third baseman in history. "You can almost sense the letdown on the other side after you make a play like that."

The last time the Dodgers were here, they had an equally unpleasant time. They arrived on a Friday the 13th, leading the 1978 Series two games to none. What they encountered was Nettles — called "Puff" because he materializes at all the right places — felling four L.A. runs with two spectacular, bases-loaded plays.

After that Series, the Dodgers moaned and wrung their hands about the horrors of New York. The sense of defeat was unmistakable as the 78th World Series began.

The first play of this 11th Series meeting between the Yankees and Dodgers was Dave Lopes' ground smash over the third base bag that should have been a double. Instead, Nettles dove, smothered the ball backhand, plucked it from the dirt and slung it to first to beat the speedy Lopes by perhaps two inches.

In the bottom of that symbolic first inning, before Reuss could get three outs, the Yankees, obviously hitting to the opposite field, had three runs. Jerry Mumphrey singled, Lou Piniella, starting for Jackson, who is still "day-to-day" with a calf-muscle pull, hit the chalk in right for a double, and up stepped Watson.

"With first base open and a left-handed hitter up next, I didn't think I'd get a strike to hit," said Watson, second-guessing Lasorda for not pitching around him to load the bases with two outs. "The first pitch was down the middle and I was so surprised I couldn't swing."

The fourth pitch was down the middle, too. This time Watson, a

17-year big leaguer in his first Series at-bat, wasn't so surprised. He crashed a 390-foot fly over the wall in right to give Guidry a three-run cushion. That's the furthest toward the right-field line that I've hit a homer in this park in my two years here," said Watson. "This is like a dream after waiting so long to get in a Series."

The next two New York runs looked like window dressing, but they proved to be crucial. In the third, Reuss was sent packing after Mumphrey singled again, stole second base with disdainful ease, then scored as Reuss threw a horrible, hanging curve that Piniella lined into left for an RBI single.

Reuss' replacement, young Bob Castillo, whose primary claim to fame is having taught the screwball to Fernando Valenzuela, was one of the most nervous, pressured pitchers in recent Series years. He faced eight men and walked five, including four in the fourth when he forced home Rick Cerone with a bases-loaded walk to Dave Winfield.

The Key

The true key to the Yankee victory — and the hidden element in this classy team — is its inspired defense. One of few balls the Yankees couldn't grab was Steve Yeager's lazy fly-ball homer into the first row of the right-field bleachers in the fifth.

And when it wasn't Nettles, it was Willie Randolph ranging behind second for two flashing, back-handed grabs of hard-hit, tough short-hoppers. Or Larry Mlbounce going into the shortstop hole. Or Winfield making an almost impossible dig-and-peg in the left-field corner to throw out Cey as he dove head-first into second on what should have been a double but was just an embarrassing out.

"Everybody knows about our starting pitching and our bullpen," said Watson. "But our extra dimension is our defense. That gets us over the hump."

And of all those defensive wizards, by far the most elegant, better even than the long-striding, high-leaping Winfield, is Nettles.

Flashing, Gambling

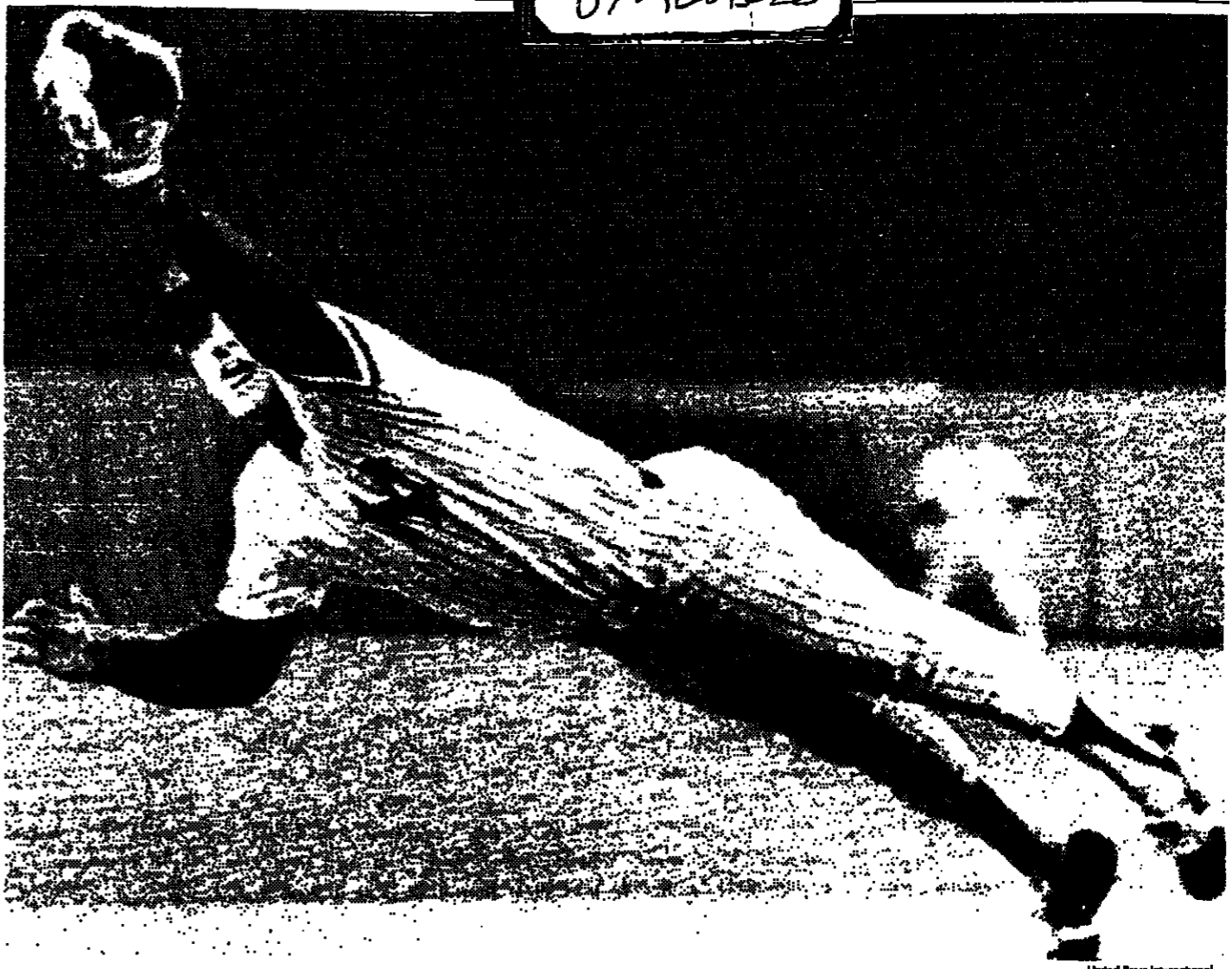
Of all the defensive players in baseball, he may be the most satisfying to watch, day in and day out, as he gazes around his position smoothing the dirt, combing out pebbles, massaging the leather of his glove, flashing his eyes at every corner of the action, gambling for position far off the line, daring such sluggers as Garvey to yank it past him.

Then, in the moment of crisis, when other men stay nailed to the spot, Nettles is already in full flight. Before the eye realizes what has happened, Puff has blown them down.

Ask the Dodgers. Ask Reggie Jackson.

Game 1 Line Score

Table with 3 columns: Team, Score, Innings. Yankees 5, Dodgers 3.



Fully extended, Yankee third baseman Graig Nettles snared Steve Garvey's eighth-inning liner and snuffed a Dodger rally.

Umps and Bottle Rattle Dodgers; Nettles Still a Thorn in Their Side

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three years later, the Los Angeles Dodgers still found Yankee Stadium a hostile place Tuesday night, from Graig Nettles to the umpires to a fan who threw a Coke bottle into left field past Dusty Baker's shoulder.

But of all their afflictions on the day after they won the National League pennant in the ninth inning, the Dodgers ranked Nettles and his glove first. He guarded third base like a puma in the World Series of 1978, and he did it again in Game 1.

"No," said the Dodgers' Steve Garvey of Nettles' sparkling play to nip leadoff batter Dave Lopes on a disputed call at first. "We didn't sit in the dugout and think: 'Here we go again.' After all, Lopes was safe on that play. But Nettles has the reflexes of a goatie. He moves from a standstill better than anybody. He gets paid to make those plays, but he's exceptional."

Seven innings later, Garvey learned first-hand just how exceptional when, with the Dodgers trailing only by two runs and with a runner on first, Garvey ripped a low line drive past third. But Nettles speared the ball backhanded and again dazzled the Dodgers.

Before they rallied in the late innings, the Dodgers suffered in other ways than from Nettles' defense. Jerry Reuss was hit on the shin by a line drive. Bob Watson hit a home run with two Yankees on base. Reiever Bobby Castillo walked four batters in the fourth inning. Lou Piniella stole a base for the first time in two years.

But those indignities seemed tame after Baker ran back for a long drive by Dave Winfield in the third, caught it and then saw a bottle fly past.

"I just missed him," Lasorda said. "I can't understand how a human being can sit in the grandstand at a World Series and throw a bottle at another human being. He must be sick. He might have blinded Baker."

"I told the umpire that we weren't going to subject our players to bodily harm. He agreed. He told me that if it happened again, he'd do something about it."

"I heard the guys in the bullpen yelling," Baker said. "The bottle came past my shoulder. But what can I do about it? I can't wear an armored suit."

dollars in right field once. I got \$1 to go."

Despite their troubles, though, the Dodgers viewed the game as another sign of their talent for survival. They had to win three straight games to take the Western Division playoff against the Houston Astros, and did. They had to win two straight to take the pennant from the Montreal Expos, and did.

Everybody Up "I don't think anybody was down from the National League playoff," Reuss said. "I wasn't. How can you possibly be down from any game going into a World Series?"

"It's true," said Rick Monday, who won the pennant with a home run. "We've been on an emotional rollercoaster the last couple of days. But this is the World Series, and you don't have time to let down."

"These guys have a lot of heart," insisted Lasorda. "Even when they're four or five runs down, they don't quit. They've done it in two playoffs in two weeks."

"We were two games behind in the best-of-five playoff for the division championship and we were down in the best of five for the pennant. We're only one down now in the best of seven. We've got a long way to go, partner."

The Series Record

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Here are the results of the 10 previous World Series involving the New York Yankees and Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers:

- 1903—Yankees 4 games, Dodgers 1.
1904—Yankees 4, Dodgers 1.
1919—Yankees 5, Dodgers 4.
1955—Yankees 4, Dodgers 2.
1956—Dodgers 4, Yankees 3.
1958—Yankees 4, Dodgers 2.
1962—Dodgers 4, Yankees 3.
1969—Yankees 4, Dodgers 2.
1979—Yankees 4, Dodgers 2.

U.S. Bans 5 Foreigners Who Ran in Cash Meets

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — Five foreign runners who competed in races that offered cash prizes have been suspended from competition in the United States by the Athletics Congress, the national governing body for amateur track and field, announced Wednesday.

The athletes are South Africans John Halberstadt and Willie Farrell, Antonio Villanueva of Mexico and Canadians Gayle Olinekova and Wendy Robertson. The athletes must be cleared by the IAAF, track's world governing body, to be reinstated for competition.

Transactions

BASEBALL
BALTIMORE—Selected Alton Ramirez, pitcher, from Rochester of the International League; and George Davis and Don Welch, pitchers, from the Montreal Expos; and John Steiner, catcher, from Charlotte of the Southern League.
SAN ANTONIO—Selected Larry Jones, Steve Luebber and Steve Taylor, pitchers, Don Logan, first baseman, and Chris Bourke, outfielder, to Rochester.
SEATTLE—Named Dave Duncan pitcher to Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
CHICAGO—Named Gordon Goldsmith head of minor league and scouting departments.



Watson got plenty of attention as he crossed the plate after three-run, first-inning home run Tuesday. Fellow Yankees Lou Piniella, left, Jerry Mumphrey, right, and Graig Nettles.

Grant, Kramer Give Vikings a Catchy New Look

By Steve Hershey
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Behind that icy facade, that stoic stoneware the North gives the mind of a whiff genius, Bud Grant looks a lot like another Minnesota coach as he watches his Minnesota Vikings on the sidelines each week, but thinking in high-velocity ahead of 1st of his contemporaries.

While other coaches wear fancy wigs, write themes on their philosophies and moan about the rule angles in the National Football League, Grant quietly works out a way to beat the system.

New Look Grant, 54, an avid outdoorsman, parents don't spend all his time hunting and fishing in northern Wisconsin, because over the past two seasons he has died an offense — seemingly in direct contrast with his basically conservative football philosophy that has put his team back on top in the NFC Central Division.

Despite "most Sundays" frigid conditions at Metropolitan Stadium in Bloomington, Minn., Grant developed a passing attack that is so effective that his team won five straight games — although it ranks 12th out of 14 NFC teams in rushing and 11th in all defense.

The obvious reason that the Vikings now are favorites to win their 12th divisional title in Grant's 15-year tenure is the passing of Tommy Kramer, one of the most underrated quarterbacks in the league.

Kramer never has been invited to a Pro Bowl and never has been compared with Fran Tarkenton, the legend he replaced. He wasn't even mentioned among the top 10 quarterbacks in a national magazine article by pundit George Allen.

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No. 1 All the soft-spoken bachelor has done is throw for more than 3,000 yards in each of the two seasons he's been a starter. By completing 24 of 46 passes for 257 yards and four touchdowns in a 35-23 victory over previously unbeaten Philadelphia Sunday, Kramer boosted this season's totals to 115 of 203 for 1,510 yards and 14 touchdowns — best in the league.

Still, it's difficult to replace a Tarkenton, and despite his recent success, Kramer has yet to receive the recognition many of his contemporaries enjoy. He says it doesn't bother him and that he's happy enough in Minnesota.

"I'm elated with the way I'm playing," said the five-year veteran from Rice, following successive victories over San Diego and Philadelphia. "The last two weeks have been tremendous confidence boosters. We've beaten two good teams and scored a lot of points. That's what a quarterback is supposed to do."

With Grant's game plan, which always involves a lot of swing passes to the backs on first down, Kramer usually avoids the stacked defenses most quarterbacks face on second-and-eight or third-and-long situations.

Although Kramer's targets include two of the NFL's prime receivers, Ahmad Rashad and Sammy White, tailback Ted Brown leads the NFC with 43 receptions for 444 yards. Fullback Rickey Young has pulled in 29 for an additional 233 yards.

with Tommy playing," said Brown, a 5-foot-10, three-year player from North Carolina State. "He's one of the best passers in the league. He has a very strong arm and you never worry about the ball getting to you. Even in the wind, he doesn't float the ball."

Kramer had missed only one game in the past two seasons (last year's 39-14 victory at Washington because of a hand injury), but he had to sit out the first two years after straining his left knee in the final preseason game against Los Angeles.

Steve Dils quarterbacked those first two years, and the Vikings sputtered like an aging car on a cold morning, losing to Tampa Bay, 21-13, and to Oakland, 36-10. When Dils suffered a separated shoulder against Oakland, it was either go with a rookie or get Kramer ready.

"I wanted to play and I practiced that week, but Coach never said anything to me until Friday," recalled Kramer, who still wears a brace on his knee. "He told me to take a day off. He wanted me to rest the knee completely, then see if I had enough mobility to play. I warmed up pretty good and he let me start."

That was the beginning of the resurgence. The Vikings slipped past Detroit, 26-24, on Rick Danmeier's 20-yard field goal with four seconds to play. Following a 30-13 rout at Green Bay and another squeaker, 24-21, over Chicago, Minnesota has scored 68 points the past two weeks and now is averaging 30 a game since Kramer's return. Minnesota plays at St. Louis Sunday.

"Any Place, Any Time" "Tommy is very important to our offense," said Brown. "He's a very smart quarterback, he audibilizes well and gets us in the right play for the defense we're facing. When he's in there, we know we can score from any place, any time."

In the two years since replacing Tarkenton, Kramer has earned a reputation for pulling out dramatic victories. Including that 33-31 victory at San Diego two weeks ago, he has accounted for seven final-minute wins.



Tommy Kramer "I'm elated." His upbringing might have something to do with it. The youngest of 11 children, Kramer grew up with football. His father coached six seasons at Texas Lutheran and three of his brothers were college quarterbacks. He first discovered his flair for dramatics in high school.

"We won about 8 of 15 games coming from behind," he said. "That's when people started calling me the Comeback Kid and things like that. It also was the first time I realized I enjoyed it."

NHL Standings

Table with 5 columns: Conference, Team, W, L, T, GF, GA, Pts. Includes Philadelphia Flyers, New York Islanders, Pittsburgh Penguins, NY Rangers, Washington Capitals, Boston Bruins, Montreal Canadiens, Buffalo Sabres, Quebec Nordiques, Hartford Whalers.

NBA Exhibition Games
Detroit 113, Cleveland 102
Houston 108, San Antonio 106
Indiana 102, Milwaukee 94

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple columns of classified advertisements including Automobiles, Savings, Autos Tax Free, Escorts & Guides, and various services.

Art Buchwald

The Business Lunch

WASHINGTON — Sen. Gary Hart has come up with an idea to deal with the economic crunch. He wants businessmen to pay 30 percent of their lunches out of their own pockets...



"I know it's hard to do," I admitted. "But President Reagan said that everyone had to expect pain if his economic program was going to work..."

"How mean can the man be," "Hart doesn't want to do away with the business lunch. He just wants to make only 70 percent of it tax deductible..."

trying to save money at the expense of the stomachs of people engaged in commerce? Look at his proposal in human terms...

"The minimum nutritional requirements for a business lunch include a cocktail, soup, salad or smoked salmon, a main course of meat or fish with two puréed vegetables, cheese, dessert, coffee and a cigar..."

"If you want to for a hot lunch, they would be deprived of the basic nutrition that every person doing business needs..."

"Sen. Hart considers the business lunch just a needless subsidy, and maintains you could do the same business in an office..."

"The next thing you know, they'll be asking the business community to pay for their own dinners and theater seats and Super Bowl tickets..."

Dorothy Sayers: The Mushroom Case

By Richard Severo New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dorothy Sayers was a Latin scholar, a student of medieval history, an expert translator of Dante, a poet, a playwright, a feminist before most people knew about feminism...

Now a new generation of specialized readers is wondering how and where Dorothy Sayers learned so much about a subject that can put many mystery writers — and their readers — to sleep...

"She had a tremendous awareness of medicinal chemistry in the period of her writing," says Natalie Foster, a chemistry instructor at Lehigh University and an unabashed Sayers fan...

Foster is especially taken with a relatively obscure novel by Sayers called "The Documents in the Case," written with Robert Easton, who in reality was Eustace Robert Barton, physician...

The novel concerns the suspected murder of a rather tedious chap named George Harrison, who is given to creating watercolor sets of unclaimed quarry, natural history, women and gastronomy...

and go "rambling after fungi," especially the mushroom, Amanita rubescens, which, he tells his son in a letter, he intends "to try very slowly and daintily stewed in beef broth, or in a mock-beef gravy of Flanulina hepatica..."

Harrison eats his stew and expires. The authorities conclude that what the mushroom-eating Harrison thought was Amanita rubescens, which is quite safe to eat, was really Amanita muscaria, replete with a lethal dose of muscarine poison...

Muscarine was isolated in 1875. In the years leading up to 1930, there was a lot of experimentation. Indeed, scientists formulated what they thought, incorrectly, was synthetic muscarine...

From 1881 to 1914, the generally accepted formula for synthetic muscarine was (C7H13NCH2)2O. When Sayers wrote "The Documents in the Case," scientists were having their own problems with the empirical formula for the poison muscarine...

The two empirical formulas in use in the years before "The Documents in the Case" were written were C5H11O2N+ and C8H17O2N+. Sayers used



Author Sayers

produce is that it is a kind of bias — a lepidoidness, so to speak. He then goes on to say, "Up to the present, it is only a living substance that has found the trick of transforming a symmetric, optically active compound. At the moment Life appeared on this planet, something happened to the molecular structure of things..."

"Thank you," said Perry. "Do you mind saying the first part over again, in words that a child could understand?"

"Well, it's like this," said Waters. "When the planet cooled, the molecules of that original inorganic planetary matter were symmetric — if crystallized, the crystals were symmetric also..."

As for Sayers, she was quite meticulous, not only about what she was writing but also about what she had written. An article for the magazine, The Listener, and confirmed that the novel "contains a first-class howler and I may as well relieve my mind by confessing to it..."

Sayers complained that the natural poison "didn't play fair" and confided to her readers: "You have no idea what a strain it is to be perpetually picking out new ways of killing people..."

"My hand shook a little as I took the bottle from the shelf. It was a squat, wide-mouthed glass jar, about half-full of a whitish powder, and clearly labeled 'Muscarine (Synthetic) C8H17O2N+'. It's rather deadly, I suppose, I added, with as much carelessness as I could assume."

Quite Meticulous As for Sayers, she was quite meticulous, not only about what she was writing but also about what she had written. An article for the magazine, The Listener, and confirmed that the novel "contains a first-class howler and I may as well relieve my mind by confessing to it..."

She said that after all her work, and despite all the experts she and Robert Easton had consulted, she learned, too late, that natural muscarine does not "twist a ray of polarized light any more than the synthetic kind."

Sayers complained that the natural poison "didn't play fair" and confided to her readers: "You have no idea what a strain it is to be perpetually picking out new ways of killing people..."

Done With Dialogue In the book, the author simply does it by dialogue. A character named Waters is asked, "What is life?" He responds by saying, "At present — chemically speaking — the nearest definition I can

PEOPLE: Ringo Starr Ends Exile, Pays Tax Bill in Britain

Ringo Starr has returned to Britain after six years of tax exile — and says it's costing him a fortune. The former Beatle drummer told the Daily Mirror of London, after recently moving back without fanfare into his 26-room mansion in rural Berkshire with his wife, U.S. actress Barbara Bach: "The tax people handed me a number as soon as I got back. No one else seems to have known about us coming back. It's cost me a fortune in taxes already, but I realize that if I want to live here, I'll have to pay the taxes."

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip are on a four-day state visit to Sri Lanka. A 21-gun salute sounded as President J.R. Jayawardene greeted the royal couple on their arrival from Perth.

For some of the most successful women in America, the good old days are right now. Cosmo magazine asked women VPs what their worst jobs had been, and learned that for many the past meant hard times. Imagine financial columnist Sylvia Porter teaching at Arthur Murray's Dance Studios. Actress Colleen Dewhurst ran an elevator in Gary, Ind. Carol Burnett was a hat-check girl in a ladies' tearoom. Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., worked as a jewel setter in a factory, while Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., waited on tables. Peggy Lee was a carnival Barker and Tammy Wynette worked in the cotton fields. Shelley Winter said her worst was "working in Woolworth's hardware department — I wasn't pretty enough for the candy counter."

Hustler magazine was absolved of any wrongdoing in printing a 1977 tawdry satire of Grant Wood's famous 1930 painting, "American Gothic." The artist's sister and model, Nam Wood Graham who lives in Riverside, Calif., had sued the magazine for \$10 million alleging defamation, invasion of privacy and libel. But Los Angeles Superior Court Judge

ER Chernow agreed with Hustler attorney Alan D. Gross that the satirical version of the painting was not defamatory to Mrs. Graham, 81.

Despite cuts in the space agency's budget, space exploration continues to exert a certain pull on people, astronaut Donald Slayton says. "I think the magic is still there," he said. "People I talk to are always interested in the space program. Slayton, 57, director of flight preparations and missions for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space shuttle program, said if support for the space program continues to wane, "somewhere down the road it's going to hurt. I know there are a lot of people who say we ought to be spending money on social programs instead of space," Slayton, one of the first seven U.S. astronauts, said at a technology conference in Madison, Wis.

Author John Updike says he's too old at 49 to write poems or short stories anymore. "There's a crystallization that goes on in a poem, which the young man can bring off, but which the middle-aged man can't," he told the Saturday Review. "It saddens me that, for whatever reason, I can't or don't write much of it anymore. Nor do I write as many short stories as I used to, or write them with the same ease — that sense of being like a piece of ice on a stove. I find myself being pushed toward the novel as my exclusive medium, in part because I'm no longer as adept at the shorter form as I was."

There was no way the resolution was going to fail in the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressmen who weren't afraid to stand up to President Reagan on AIA/C decided it would be best not to tamper with their mothers-in-law. So House members overwhelmingly voted to proclaim the fourth Sunday in October as National Mother-in-Law Day. Rep. Sam Hall, D-Texas, made sure of passage when he called for a recorded vote, saying: "I want to see how many married men have the guts to vote against this measure." It passed, 305-66, with 28 Congressmen ducking the issue by merely voting "present." Rep. George Danahy, D-Calif., who was absent, later made a point of telling the House he would have voted for the resolution "because I have the finest mother-in-law in the world."

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